

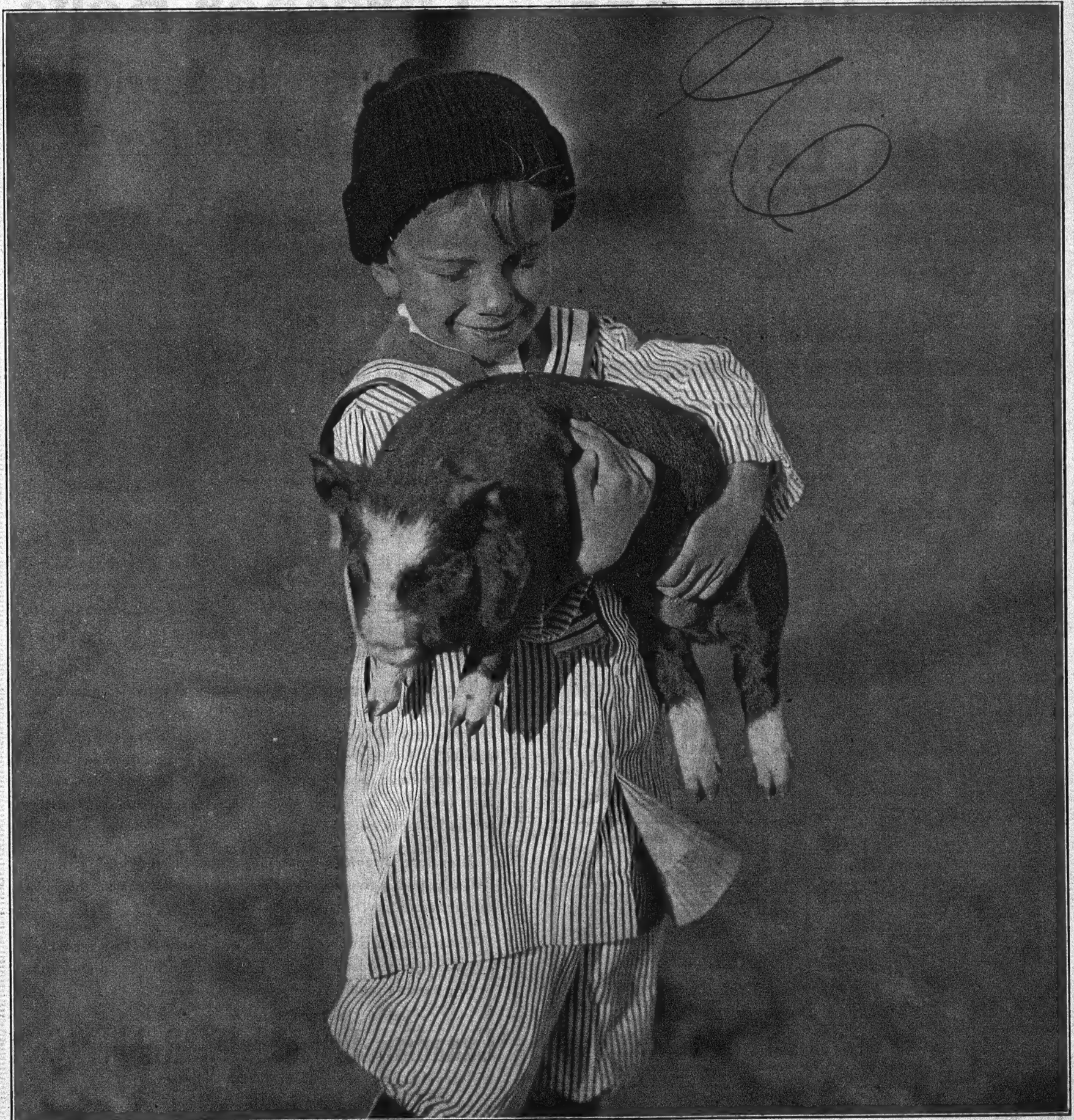
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg Man.

September 27, 1916

\$1.50 per Year



THE PRIDE OF POSSESSION

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We doubt if there is any person in Canada who is not interested in Furs, and who does not admire their beauty, softness and warmth; but how many have ever thought of the great number of hairs required to cover a skin to produce this warmth and softness?

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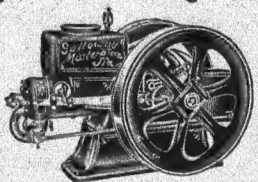
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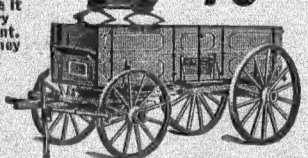
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

"Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None"
A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

Published under the auspices and employed as the official Organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



The Guide is the only paper in Canada that is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

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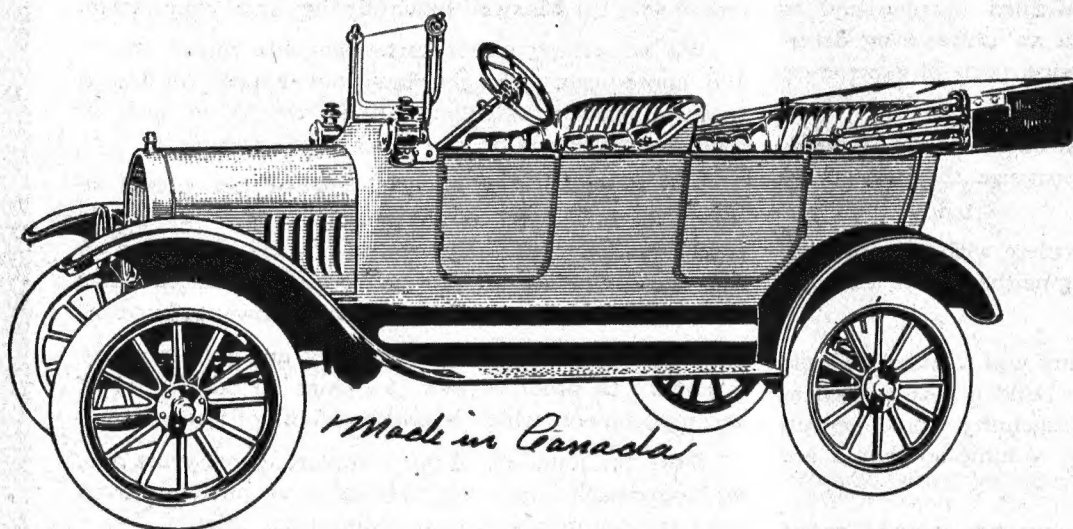
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A CAUSE AND ITS EFFECT

*An observation of interest to owners
and prospective owners of motor cars*

TO start with a clearly defined purpose and to pursue that purpose with an unwavering determination and an intelligence, born of experience, is to insure ultimate success.

The paths of business are strewn with the remains of those who have failed to recognize the importance of this fundamental.

The history of business is replete with obituaries of those who started to go, knowing neither where nor how.

The Maxwell Motor Company was founded to build a certain type of motor car; to build it just as well as experience, money and human ingenuity would permit, and then to produce it in large volume so that a low price could be possible.

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Merit and value imply comfort, an attractive design, an efficient motor, a sturdy chassis, the use of the best materials, complete equipment of tried accessories and economy in first cost and aftercost.

Each one of these qualities are part of the Maxwell Car. We do not put forth any one of them as a compelling

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We are selling motor cars—complete motor cars—and consequently do not base our appeal on motor speed or power, wheelbase, bulk, weight or lack of weight, appearance or any other single feature.

For example, the Maxwell engine, per pound of weight to be moved, is the most powerful automobile engine in the world. But we do not sell you a car on that account alone. We sell you because the Maxwell has every desirable feature—among which power is but one.

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Having behind us the tremendous value of public good will, an organization of dealers and distributors that is second to none and an improved product that is making good in a big way, we will build (entirely in our own factories) and sell this year, 125,000 automobiles.

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The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, September 27th, 1916

MILLING AND GRADING

A considerable amount of discussion has been caused by the publication of a bulletin by President E. F. Ladd of North Dakota Agricultural College on the results of a series of experiments conducted under his supervision. The work aimed to determine the milling and baking value of the separate varieties and grades of wheat. Some very definite conclusions are drawn as is shown in the summary of the bulletin appearing on another page of The Guide. From the results it seems to be quite definitely established that, based on the present prices, a greater gain can be made in milling low grade wheat than No. 1 and No. 2 Northern. This being the case either No. 1 and No. 2 Northern is being bought and milled on too small a margin, which is quite improbable under the circumstances, or else the lower grades of wheat are not being paid for according to their actual value for milling purposes. In either case the producer is not receiving a fair price for his product. The experiments on which these conclusions have been based have been very carefully made and extend over a period of eight crop years. Grain grading as at present conducted, is based upon color, freedom from cracked grain and other seeds and weight per bushel, in other words, appearance. President Ladd, from his investigations, claims that the only fair basis on which to determine the value of wheat is its bread making and flour producing quality. This experimental work has raised a very important question. If the present grading system is unfair, the sooner it is corrected the better. But before such a radical change can be made, experiment must show conclusively that the present system is an unfair one. Comparatively little experimental work has as yet been done in Canada along this line but now that a start has been made in North Dakota it is clearly the duty of those responsible for the present grades of wheat in Canada, presumably the Board of Grain Commissioners, to make a thorough investigation of this very important matter.

THE GUIDE CROP REPORT

On another page in this issue of The Guide appears the crop report covering conditions thruout the West up to September 16. It was decided that our purpose would be served by simply issuing one report this year when a reliable estimate of crop yields could be arrived at, instead of compiling three thruout the season as was done last year. In spite of the rush of harvest work over 350 different points were heard from. Summarizing conditions it is evident that this year's crop will be small when compared with the 1915 bumper crop. Almost every kind of damage common to crops has been experienced. Serious rust attacks in central and southern Manitoba as well as in the southeastern part of Saskatchewan considerably reduced the yield and lowered the grade. At the same time extreme heat struck portions of the rust infected districts and further added to the damage done. Hail storms have been very much more numerous, severe and widespread than last year and a considerable portion of the crop has not been cut in the districts visited, but the land has been plowed instead. This accounts for the general increase in area summerfallowed this year as mentioned in the reports. In southern Alberta a splendid crop is being harvested, but complaint is general that harvesting is being delayed on account of continued wet weather. Frost damage has been considerable in districts where crops are late and it is evident that seed grain will be very scarce in many localities. In most districts, where wet

weather has not been too persistent, the hay crop has been excellent and both corn and roots, where grown, have furnished an ample supply of rough forage for winter stock feeding. Generally speaking, a much higher percentage of wheat in the West this year will grade No. 3 Northern and lower. Taking the figures giving the area under crop issued by the several departments of agriculture and using the average yields per acre for each crop as compiled from the reports, the estimated yield under normal conditions is as follows:—

Crop	Estimated Total Yield
Wheat.....	168,605,456 bushels
Oats.....	270,477,468 bushels
Barley.....	48,515,040 bushels
Flax.....	6,570,380 bushels

These figures indicate that the wheat crop of 1916 will fall below half that of 1915. But the big prices now prevailing and likely to prevail will help to offset the shortage.

SACRIFICE IS NECESSARY

It is plainly evident to the wayfaring man that public opinion is turning against the machine rule which has dominated our two political parties in Canada for the past generation. The party newspaper organs are holding up their hands in horror at the exposure of corruption on the part of their political opponents and at the same time they are lauding the virtues of their own party leaders at Ottawa. It is pretty difficult in these days to see how any man can be a blind supporter of either the Liberal or Conservative party when favoritism, graft and corruption is the order of the day. There are thousands of farmers and men in other walks of life who are ready for a change and who would like to see it, but are helpless to bring it about. It is necessary for us to remember that it costs money to run elections and that money for such campaign funds has to be provided from some source. There are always a certain number of individuals who will contribute fairly liberally to campaign funds with no ulterior object in view but simply because of their loyalty to party or because of their interest in the game. But the great bulk of money for campaign funds is not secured in this way. It comes very largely from those who have government contracts or government concessions and thus directly or indirectly is drawn from the public treasury. In other words the people are bribed with their own money. This condition of affairs it will be hard to remedy until the rank and file of the people are prepared to contribute of their own money towards political campaign funds for the election of men who will be free to represent the true interests of the people. No person has any great cause very closely at heart if he is not willing to make sacrifices for it. If the voters of Canada were willing wholeheartedly to contribute from \$10.00 to \$25.00 each to the election expenses of a candidate of their own choosing they could capture any seat in the House of Commons regardless of the two old party machines and special interests. But just as long as the electors refuse to contribute towards the legitimate expenses of their own candidates and as long as the big interests finance both political parties, so long will we get the same kind of government we have been getting in the past. There is no doubt about the general feeling thruout Canada and if that feeling is deep enough to manifest itself in hard cash the revolution is not far off.

Why are the members of the government's war purchasing committee entitled to the honor of knighthood any more than the workmen who manufactured the goods or the soldiers in the trenches who used them?

DECREASE IN BRITISH TRADE

Trade returns recently issued by the Department of Trade and Commerce for the year ending June 30, 1916, show an increase in imports of nearly \$74,000,000 from United States and a decrease of \$31,000,000 in the same time from Great Britain. This is a reduction of over 25 per cent. of our previous year's imports from the same source. At the same time our imports from United States have increased \$74,000,000. Our trade is swinging towards United States, a very natural place for it to go and rather strange to say our loyalty doesn't seem to have been impaired in the slightest. The falling off in our British trade has likewise apparently not affected our loyalty. We could almost be so rash as to say that the course of loyalty and the course of trade do not run parallel. One of the most potent handicaps to British trade was the additional war tariff levied against British goods. This, added to high freights, made it too difficult for the British manufacturer to get into our market. Our manufacturers' ambitions have been partly realized. In the midst of the Empire's most tremendous life and death struggle in which financial resources have been a vital factor, they have deliberately curtailed British trade, with no other thought than their own selfish interests. At present Canada has trade commissioners travelling hither and thither to develop trade. Recently one commission visited Birmingham and J. W. Woods the chairman complained of the indifference of Birmingham manufacturers to Canadian trade. The commission invited, mind you invited, 150 manufacturers to meet them and only 40 replied. Perhaps the other 110 had been shut out of this market by our war tax, which has done nothing to increase our revenue from British imports. What is the reasonable action to be pursued in a case like this? What Canadian manufacturer in his private business would send out a traveller and then after the traveller had secured orders would proceed to block repeat orders in every possible way? Yet that is the policy which this country, controlled in its tariff restrictions by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is pursuing toward foreign trade.

THE MIDDLEMAN'S SCHOOL

The interests of Western farmers and the necessary Western middlemen are mutual. That fact ought to be realized more by both, but particularly by the middlemen, and by middlemen we mean retailers and dealers directly in touch with the farmer. These men are always ready to boost any local activity which will bring a large number of surrounding farmers to town to spend their money. They ought to be equally ready to boost any national activity which will give the farmers more money to spend. The season of 1915 will long be remembered by many local merchants, implement dealers and others as the first year for some time when their customers as a large class were able to square up and they themselves were able to even the score and pass it on to the next man. They were also able to extend their business to a greater extent on a healthy basis than for many years previous. And it was all because there was a real profit in farming in 1915. There ought to be a profit in farming in Western Canada every year. It is to the direct interest of not only every farmer, but of every man now dealing and hoping to continue to deal with farmers to make conditions such that there will be greater profits. It is a matter of cold selfish business if nothing else. Hitherto the great majority of the retailers in Western Canada have been going to school to the manufacturers. They

have been listening to the sophistry of the protected interests for years. They have adapted the "buy-at-home" argument to their own little local community and have forgotten that a greater volume of business with smaller percentage profits will bring greater returns. We know of a store the keeper of which expected to take a living off the community at any price whether ten or fifty people dealt with him. Co-operation replaced him, not because the people wanted to do the business, but because they had to do it. There are innumerable retailers in Western Canada who are confirmed disciples of the protectionist propaganda. They have been regular students of the insidious literature regularly distributed by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association for years, both in and out of the local press in Western Canada. They have listened to the persuasions of drummers on these points. They have taken the bait, hook, line and sinker and have made no real effort to confirm it for themselves. There is a crisis coming in Western Canada. The farmers are getting ready to face it. They have to or quit the business of farming. The interests of agricultural development are the paramount interests of the country and only as the farmers make money can others sell goods and make an honest living by service to the community. The retailers owe a duty to themselves and the country as a whole to take stock of their economic position, to refrain from promoting the protectionist doctrine of "ship your profits to Eastern Canada" and to co-operate as one large community in securing the things that are absolutely necessary to permanent development and prosperity.

Some people want to establish schools to teach soldiers how to farm. What we need is a school to teach politicians the rudiments of political economy. Witness the recent speech of the Federal Minister of Public

Works in Winnipeg. He would see that Canada is not short in trade munitions at the close of the war by conscripting labor to work in munition factories. He would encourage peaceful immigration of the laboring sort and give work to returned soldiers by building a roadway from coast to coast. Imagine returned soldiers working on a road among the mosquitos of New Ontario! It also sounds fine to farmers who have to lug grain twenty miles thru mudholes to a crammed elevator.

The Guide is informed by men in the mortgage business that some local agents for mortgage companies have a habit of taking an extra rake-off from the farmers when putting thru their loans. The local agents are paid a commission by the mortgage company on all loans they place and as a rule are paid also an inspection fee and mileage for inspecting the property, the latter charge being deducted from the loan. In some cases, however, the local agent gets his pay in this manner he also takes a \$10 bill off the farmer for putting the loan thru. It would be a good idea for farmers to watch this procedure.

In Alberta it has been found that the War Relief Act intended to protect enlisted soldiers from legal action against their property also covers citizens who join the local militia with no intention of going overseas. It is reported that the local militia has received quite a number of recruits of men in bad shape financially who have dodged in under the colors to save themselves from paying their honest debts. It is about time such legislation was wiped off the statute books.

After the general election of 1911 when the Liberal Party was defeated on the Reciprocity question, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that he was

not ashamed to be defeated on an issue so important to the public welfare and declared "I would rather be right than be premier." Now, however, by Sir Wilfrid's sanction, Reciprocity has been cut out of the party platform. His opinion now is apparently "I would rather be premier than be right."

A surtax on the vacant land in Manitoba similar to that now imposed in both Saskatchewan and Alberta would give a very nice additional revenue to the public treasury, would not add to the burden on the farmers and would tend to prevent the return of another speculative boom.

Wool sold thru the West at a higher price than ever this year. Two profitable sources of revenue from sheep, wool and meat, added to the fact that they are splendid weed eradicators and turn otherwise waste roughage to good account might be sufficient inducement for many more Western farmers to start a flock.

The Guide is prepared to pay \$5.00 in spot cash to the first person who will discover what the Liberal party intends to do with the tariff if they are returned to power at the next Dominion election. We cannot suggest where they would go for this information as apparently nobody knows, not even the leaders of the Liberal party themselves. However, it might do no harm to ask them.

A certain famous Canadian capitalist explained one time that when he was a boy earning twenty-five cents a day his mother encouraged him to save half of it and that this training had always served him well thru-out life. He was certainly right because he not only saved half of what he earned himself but he also saved half of what a good many thousands of other people earned.



SKATING ON THIN ICE

Milling and Grading

President E. F. Ladd, North Dakota Agricultural College, after eight years exhaustive experiments, concludes that on the present grading system and spread in prices Millers make too much profit on the lower grades

Is the appearance of wheat a fair indication of its value for bread-making purposes? At present all our grain is being graded and sold according to its physical properties, for example, the Canada Grain Act says: "No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat shall be sound and well cleaned, weighing not less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and shall be composed of at least 60 per cent. of hard Red Fife wheat." In other words the grade of grain today depends upon its color, its freedom from cracked grains and other seeds and its weight per bushel. Wheat not coming up to this standard is classed in a lower grade and is not worth so much per bushel. Practically all wheat is bought by millers and, sooner or later, ground into flour. It is a well known fact that no single grade of wheat is used exclusively in the making of flour. In order to get a desirable product the miller takes a certain amount of one grade and certain amounts of others, mixes them and produces a flour of the required quality for the particular purpose for which it is intended. By mixing different grades of wheat together can millers take advantage of the present grading system? Can they make a higher percentage of profit from the flour and by-products of No. 4 wheat than they buy for \$0.90 than they can from No. 1 Nor. wheat for which they have to pay \$1.02 per bushel? If they can, something must be wrong with the present grading system, which allows of an average spread of 12 cents per bushel between No. 1 Nor. and No. 4 wheat. Such was the problem that gave rise in 1905 to the law enacted in North Dakota making it the duty of the experiment station "to conduct experiments and determine the comparative milling values of the different grades of wheat by making chemical analyses of the different grades of wheat and baking tests of the flours made therefrom." In accordance with this law experiments were undertaken and records kept for eight successive years, 1907 to 1914, under the general direction and supervision of President E. F. Ladd, who has recently published the data and conclusions drawn therefrom in Bulletin No. 114 of the North Dakota Agricultural Experiment station.

Appearance Alone Unfair Standard

Commenting on his work a short time ago, Prof. Ladd said: "The appearance of wheat alone will not tell its value. Our experiments show that No. 1 Hard will not make as many loaves of bread nor as good bread as an equal quantity of No. 3 or No. 4, because it has not as much gluten. This wheat now graded as No. 1 has to be mixed with the lower grades in order to be brought up to standard where it meets the requirements of the housewife and the baker, which are the standards by which the miller sells his product, although they do not yet enter into the standard by which he buys it. You can't base the bread producing value upon the physical properties as they are seen. If you do you will never do justice. In order to arrive at proper grades for grain, we must take the bread-producing value and the milling quality. Just to illustrate, there was wheat in 1914 that weighed less than 40 pounds per bushel, which made more flour than wheat that weighed over 50 pounds per bushel. Yet when the millers buy wheat of this kind they do not accept it at 40 pounds per bushel, but they buy it by weight and take 60 pounds for every bushel they pay for. Here was 40 pound wheat that was more valuable than 50 pound wheat, but according to present standards had to take a lower grade.

Bran and Screenings More Valuable

"Another element essential to the fixing of grades is the value of the bran and screenings. I do not say that the present grades were unjust when they were established. At that time bran was worth only \$8 a ton and screenings were worthless. Today bran is worth \$20 to \$25 a ton, and screenings nearly as much. Yet the farmer who sends to the market a carload of wheat that is somewhat shrunken will get a low grade upon it, because of this, but the wheat, because of the greater amount of outer surface will make more bran than a higher grade, and will have a higher gluten content. A farmer who sends to market a carload of grain containing much broken and shriveled wheat and seeds that go into screenings pays the freight on these products, but instead of being paid for them according

to the value the mill derives from them, he is docked several pounds per bushel. Grain grades should be revised to take into consideration the difference in the value of these by-products now and when the grades were established."

In the work outlined in Bulletin 114 some 660 complete trials were carried out on North Dakota grown wheat, to gather data both with regard to the several varieties of wheat generally grown in the State and as to the climatic and soil influences on the value of the wheat for milling and baking purposes. In general the amount of flour from each variety was found to follow along each year the same general curve, the percentage produced being affected by climatic or seasonal differences. There are many facts given in connection with the handling of wheat, chief among which are the following: The average loss in milling for 665 trials representing all classes and grades of wheat was 2.24 per cent. From 661 samples tested the average per cent. of flour obtained was 68.82. The average amount of bran in wheat was found to be 12.71 per cent. and the average of shorts was 15.15 per cent. One of the important matters to be considered in connection with the production of flour is as to the character and volume of the bread that can be produced from the same. More than 650 tests, divided among the several varieties of wheat and for the different grades of each variety did not show

\$1,254.45; No. 3 Nor., \$1,261.91; No. 4 Nor., \$1,235.15, and Rejected \$1,255.14.

Gain in Milling Each Grade

Now, how much does 1,000 bushels of each of these grades of wheat cost the miller at present prices? Referring to the prices already quoted, values will be as follows: No. 1 Nor., \$1,016.70; No. 2 Nor., \$984.70; No. 3 Nor., \$966.30; No. 4 Nor., \$909.20, and Rejected, \$853.10. The gain on the finished product as compared with its first cost can best be seen in the following table:

Grade	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.
Cost	\$1,016.70	\$984.70	\$966.30	\$909.30	\$853.10
Gain	251.43	270.42	295.61	325.95	402.04

Now for each expenditure of \$1,016.70 when No. 1 Nor. wheat is bought, there is a gain made of \$251.43, but for each \$853.10 expended in buying Rejected wheat a gain of \$402.04 is made. Expressed in terms of per cent. the gain in transforming the several grades of wheat into commercial mill products and marketing the same is as follows:

Grade	Per cent.
No. 1	24.84
No. 2	27.39
No. 3	30.59
No. 4	35.85
Rejected	47.13

Or in other words the percentage gained on the Rejected wheat was nearly twice that for grade No. 1 Northern.

But flour is not made from any one grade of wheat. Different proportions of each grade are used, and mixed to make the kind of flour required. In practice, equal parts of each grade would not be taken, but in order to get the average percentage profit on milling the different grades of wheat, suppose 1,000 bushels of each are taken. The total cost of this quantity of wheat would be \$4,730, while the receipts for the various mill products would have amounted to \$6,275.45, and the gain for transforming these products would have been \$1,545.45. This would give as the average cost of each 1,000 bushels of wheat in the mixture \$4.73, an average receipt of \$6.275, and an average gain of \$1.545, or an average gain of 32.67 per cent.

Is the Grading Fair?

Assuming there is a reasonable profit in milling No. 1 Nor. wheat, then the profit is out of proportion for the No. 4 and Rejected grades and therefore the grading is not equitable for all classes of wheat. On the other hand, if the profit for milling the mixed grades, as given above, is just, the system of grading is not equitable, and there should be a readjustment so that producers of all grades may receive a fair compensation, because in this case the producers of No. 1 and No. 2 Nor. are not getting all they should do for their grain. However, this assumption is not probable for the bulk of the wheat grades in most years No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, and the millers handling these are apparently doing a profitable business.

It would seem, therefore, justifiable, concludes Prof. Ladd, that the present system of grading wheat is not equitable and that the difference between No. 1 and No. 4 and Rejected is too large a margin. Hence, the farmer whose wheat grades low does not receive a fair compensation in proportion to its true value for milling purposes.

Canadian Experiments

In reporting on the investigational work done on the quality of wheat, the Dominion Cerealists, Dr. C. F. Saunders, in Bulletin No. 57, published in October, 1907, states that appearance is not a trustworthy indication of quality. "Although very hard Red Fife may be expected to give stronger flour than soft Red Fife, and no doubt, as a general rule two samples of the same variety differing in hardness will also differ in the strength of flour produced from them, nevertheless, when comparing different samples of unknown varieties, very little value indeed is to be attached to their relative hardness or softness. Sometimes the softer sample will yield the stronger flour." The experiments conducted at Ottawa cannot be compared with Dr. Ladd's work, since they were planned to obtain entirely different data, but they do correspond in proving that appearance is unreliable as an indication of the milling quality of wheat.

SOME MILLING DATA

Suppose two farmers, John Smith and Ole Anderson, each came to town with a load of wheat, 6,000 pounds. Smith's wheat graded No. 1 Northern, dockage 2.51%. Anderson's gaded Rejected, with 13.96% of screenings. Price for No. 1 Northern was \$1.17, so Smith's load, deducting dockage, would net \$114.07. Rejected wheat was worth \$1.048, so that Anderson's load brought in \$90.128.

According to figures given in the article the amount received in mill products from each load would be as follows:

Smith's Load		Anderson's Load	
Flour (3,935.03 x \$2.88)...	\$113.329	Flour (3,287.4 x \$2.88)...	\$94.677
Bran (953.18 x \$1.00) ...	9.532	Bran (962.27 x \$1.00) ...	9.622
Shorts (875.36 x \$1.25) ...	10.942	Shorts (845.16 x \$1.25)...	10.564
Screenings (155.6 x \$0.60) ...	.933	Screenings (837.60 x \$0.60) ...	5.025
Total receipts	\$134.736	Total receipts	\$119.888
Cost	114.07	Cost	90.128
Gain	18%	Gain	33%

If it costs 18 per cent. to mill and market a given amount of No. 1 Northern wheat, is 33 per cent. for milling and marketing a like quantity of Rejected grade out of proportion?—President E. F. Ladd.

any very marked variation in loaf volume for the different grades.

The most interesting part of the bulletin from a Canadian standpoint is the discussion of the relative values of each grade of wheat and the flour made from it. From the data compiled each season during the period of active marketing of grain for 21 successive days, the averages for the price of flour per 100 pounds for the years 1907 to 1914 inclusive, would be as follows: Straight flour, \$2.539; Bran, \$1.018; shorts, \$1.2429; and screenings \$0.5154. Covering the same period the average price of wheat per bushel was grade No. 1 Hard, \$1.06; grade No. 1 Nor., \$1.0167; grade No. 2, \$0.9847; grade No. 3, \$0.9663; grade No. 4, \$0.9092, and Rejected, \$0.8531. In order to arrive at the value of flour and mill products obtained from a given quantity of wheat, the percentage of flour, bran, shorts and screenings in each grade must be known. This is given in the following table:

Average Mill Products				
Grade.	Screenings.	Flour.	Bran.	Shorts.
No. 1	2.13	70.12	10.68	16.75
No. 2	3.19	69.20	12.41	15.43
No. 3	4.49	69.41	12.59	15.23
No. 4	6.14	66.34	13.18	17.04
Rejected	6.68	67.16	16.09	15.15

Now assuming that 1,000 bushels of each grade are purchased, using the figures given, the miller gets a total return in flour, bran, shorts and screenings as follows:

Grade No. 1 Northern				
	Wght.	P.C.	Lbs. Cents.	Value.
Flour	60,000 x 70.12	= 42,072 x 2.54	=	\$1,068.63
Bran	60,000 x 10.68	= 6,408 x 1.02	=	65.36
Shorts	60,000 x 16.75	= 10,050 x 1.24	=	124.62
Screenings	60,000 x 2.13	= 1,278 x 0.51	=	65.2
Total				\$1,268.13

Treating each grade in a similar way their values to the miller will be as follows: No. 2 Nor.,

Politics, Plunder and Plutocracy

A Short Story of the wholesale scale on which Canadian politicians have wasted the people's property

Article I.—Taken from Myers' "History of Canadian Wealth"

Not even a market garden can be started without capital nowadays, and the more valuable natural resources require the expenditure of huge sums upon them before becoming productive. This fact puts them beyond the reach of the ordinary man. In general, therefore, the ordinary man takes no interest in the steady process whereby the natural resources slip into the hands of monopolists. But eventually he pays a heavy price for his indifference, for when a people is completely expropriated from the soil it must do the will of the expropriators. History has illustrated this principle so often that the Canadian people ought to be aware of it. That they are not aware of it, is conclusively proved by the unconcern with which they regard the incredibly rapid alienation of their public domain.

No doubt this unconcern proceeds from the popular fallacy that only private capital is competent to make use of natural resources. It does not occur to the average voter that he can accomplish collectively what he cannot attempt alone, and that thru his government he can build a railway or develop a mine as well as any capitalist. The available capital of a community far exceeds that of even the largest corporations. Scientifically and patriotically employed, it can effect development as rapidly as private enterprise, with the advantage of securing the total results to the people. It is, therefore, a costly mistake for citizens to disregard the alienation of the natural resources simply because as individuals they have not enough capital to undertake development on their own account. A dog-in-the-manger policy is usually condemned. Yet Canadians might have done worse than to follow such a policy until the time arrived when their collective resources rendered them measurably independent of private capital. At the least, they might have taken care that the resources of the Dominion did not pass irrevocably out of their possession.

Individualism Run Riot

Individualism, however, was the dominant economic philosophy of the nineteenth century. On this continent it was allowed a freer rein even than in England, the land of its birth; and until recently people supposed that mining, lumbering and railway development would never be attempted unless private capitalists were bribed with monopoly privileges. In a sense, this notion implied a distrust of individual competence, since it postulated the necessity of assisting private enterprise out of the public treasury. But it was fundamentally individualistic, because it denied the power of the community to do things for itself. Hardly anyone thought the public should stick to its lands and resources. On the contrary, progress was believed to consist in dividing up the country among concessionaires as rapidly as possible, with a view to stimulating development. Sir John A. Macdonald is credited with being a far-sighted statesman. His biographers, however, do not record of him that he saw to the end of the policy that he did so much to popularize—the policy of giving unborn generations into the hands of monopolists.

Concession Hunters Active

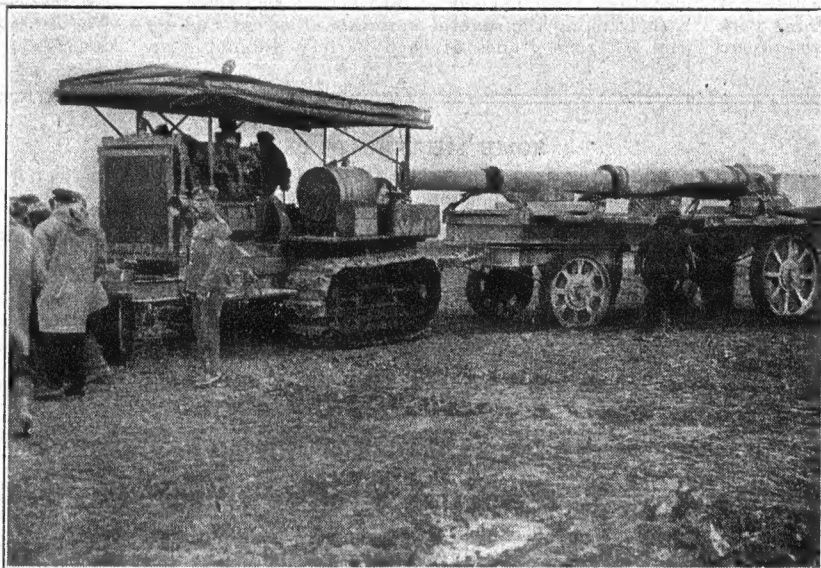
With these notions current, the scramble for concessions excited little alarm. If the average man, excluded from the largess so liberally dispensed, sometimes envied the concessionaires, he derived consolation from the reflection that indirect benefits would come to him, and that in any case he was not personally capable of making use of mining and timber lands and water powers. People thus became reconciled to the plundering, and to the corruption of politics it engendered. Perhaps it was inevitable that politicians entrusted with the job of giving away an empire should think themselves entitled to a share of the spoil. At any rate, the electorate did not discourage that idea, but contributed to it by accepting bribes and electing unworthy representatives. Purity in administration was impossible, because the source of power was impure. As a result, the concession hunters found the people and the politicians equally ready to sell their birth-right.

A Sordid Story

Most of us have learned something of this process, but we ought to know about it in detail, and Gustavus Myers, a young American writer, has

made it possible for us to do so. He has written a book called the "History of Canadian Wealth." In it he shows how the great Canadian fortunes have been founded. A rapid concentration of wealth has taken place in Canada in the last thirty-five years. Myers demonstrates that it was accomplished chiefly thru a corrupt alliance between capitalists and politicians, by means of which the most valuable resources of the country were practically given away.

The first part of the work shows how, under the feudal system established in New France, great properties were acquired by ecclesiastics and seigneurs. Then the writer deals with the Hudson's Bay Company, the inception of railroad power, the progress of the railway lords, the appropriation of coal, timber and other lands, and the distribution of railway subsidies. A thousand sordid episodes, illustrating the corrupt alliance between predatory capital and the politicians, are rescued from the obscurity of the public archives and the parliamentary debates. There is little comment in the work, facts being allowed to speak for themselves, and they have a compelling eloquence, as narrated by Myers. No one can read this work without being



Hauling a big gun across mountains by motor power in the Balkans

convinced that Canadian public policy in the past fifty years has been dominated by the most disastrous misconceptions.

The Feudal System in Canada

It has been said that man makes his own history, but not out of the whole cloth. The past weighs upon him, powerfully shaping his economic, political and social arrangements. Evidently with this principle in mind Myers has gone to the beginning of civilization in Canada in order to show how the tree of wealth was planted. The Company of New France was established by Cardinal Richelieu in 1627, and it endeavored to reproduce in Canada the feudal system then prevailing in France. Before 1763 the company had granted 2,096,754 acres to the Roman Catholic church. Much of this land is still in the possession of the ecclesiastics who have realized enormous wealth from it. A larger area, comprising 5,888,716 acres, was granted to the seigneurs, or feudal lords. Fewer than 400 nobles owned this property. Myers points out that the seignories may have been irregularly extended, for in 1845 official reports stated that the lands surveyed in seignories in Lower Canada amounted to 9,027,880 acres, and that the lands granted to individuals in fief and seignory by the crown of France amounted to 7,496,000 acres, of which about 4,300,000 acres were gradually conceded to tenants.

There plainly was a bad beginning for a people aspiring to freedom. All the traditional feudal exactions and duties were imposed on the tenants by the seigneurs and the clergy and great abuses took place. After the British conquest in 1763 a powerful new landed class was created by fiat of the British governors and the government. "Lord Durham," writes Myers, "reported that of about 17,000,000 acres comprised within the surveyed districts of Upper Canada, less than 1,600,000 were unappropriated by 1838, and this 1,600,000 included 450,000 acres constituting the reserve for roads. This left less than 1,200,000 acres open to grant, and of this remnant 500,000 acres were required to satisfy claims for grants founded on pledges given

by the government. The remaining 700,000 acres, in the opinion of Acting-Surveyor General Rodenhurst, consisted for the most part of land inferior in position or quality.

"It may be said, therefore," concluded Lord Durham, "as to Ontario, that the whole of the public lands in Upper Canada have been alienated by the government."

"In Lower Canada of the 6,169,693 acres in the surveyed townships nearly 4,000,000 acres had been granted or sold and there were unsatisfied but indisputable claims for grants to the extent of nearly 500,000 acres."

Whole Province Squandered

"As for Nova Scotia, nearly 6,000,000 acres had already been granted. Only about one-eighth of the land remaining to the crown was fit for settlement. The whole of Prince Edward Island, about 1,400,000 acres, Lord Durham reported further, was alienated in one day. In New Brunswick, 4,400,000 acres had been granted or sold, leaving to the crown about 11,000,000, of which 5,500,000 was considered fit for settlement."

Corruption played its part in the apportioning of these lands. No seigniorial grants were made under British rule, but in 1791 a system of free grants was introduced. Most of the lands above mentioned were disposed of under the new system. Myers shows from official records that favored persons, with the connivance of the provincial authorities, obtained whole townships. Anyone wishing to get a grant came to an understanding with members of the executive council and the matter was arranged. Numbers of these grants are set forth, together with the circumstances under which they were obtained.

The story of the fur trade is told at length, close attention being paid to the record of the Hudson's Bay Company. Myers traces the company's enormous profits to the gratuitous charter granted by Charles II. in 1670. In 1863 the company surrendered its monopoly of Rupert's Land, receiving in exchange \$1,500,000 in cash, the land around its trading posts, and two sections in every township, making a reserve of one-twentieth of the entire region in the fertile belt from the Red River to the Rocky Mountains.

Building Great Fortunes

"The ink had hardly dried on the surrender papers," says Myers, "when railroad and other capitalists, chief among whom was Donald A. Smith, hastened to reach out and get immense land grants, timber and other resources." How they succeeded is told in subsequent chapters which will be noticed in later issues of The Guide. Meanwhile it is worth noting that the rise of capitalism in Canada may roughly be dated from the surrender of the Hudson's Bay Company's original monopoly. Feudal rights and privileges were abolished in Eastern Canada in 1854, and with the opening of the West for exploitation a marvellous era began. Deeds had been cleared for a new process under which development depended on the use of capital. Under the old system the natural resources fell into the hands of men whose sole ambition was to live in idleness on rents and titles and whose inertia constituted the chief obstacle to the country's progress. Now there stepped to the front another sort of man, bold, far-sighted, unscrupulous, and fully alive to the possibilities of his age. How men of this type competed with one another for prior rights to use their capital in developing the country and enriching themselves is told by Myers in detail. The story lends no support to the common belief that virtue and success go hand in hand. On the contrary it gives rise to the impression that the best way to get rich is to bribe a government to give you a land grant, a mining concession, or a railway charter. In 1913 the capitalist-owned railways of Canada covered more than 28,000 miles of line, and most of the construction had been paid for out of the public treasury. Legislators granted charters and subsidies to themselves shamelessly, and railway subsidies formed an important means by which governments retained power. In the next article we will try to present the most outstanding features of this process as Myers describes it.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

B.C. PROVES HER SISTERHOOD

British Columbia has come forward and declared herself, in no uncertain manner, to be not only a neighbor but a full sister to the other Western Provinces of Canada.

The two to one victory for the woman suffrage referendum on Thursday, September 14, is exceedingly creditable to the suffragists of British Columbia, as they had a peculiarly hard task to perform in educating the people of that province.

The geographical nature of the country divides it up into little isolated communities which are very difficult to bring in touch with current opinion, and moreover, instead of our fairly permanent agricultural population, they have a large shifting population of fishermen, cannery employees, lumbermen and miners. The suffrage victory in the coast province is, therefore, very significant of the onward march of this reform.

Canada is now, more than ever before, sharply divided into the East and the West. It will be interesting to watch the effect upon the movement in the East, of the exercise of the franchise by the western women. The old argument that it unsexes women cannot any longer be used without insulting the women of the whole of Western Canada, and one can look for some modification of the opposition, particularly on the part of those who have political aspirations.

BULBS

Again the florists' windows are full of the homely brown bulbs which promise so little in the way of beauty and which never fail to do so much.

Usually Nature exacts her full price in care and trouble for every lovely hue and breath of fragrance that is produced indoors, but to this rule bulbs, at least such hardy ones as paper white narcissi and hyacinths, are happy exceptions. For the successful raising of them neither natural genius nor training are necessary. The most ignorant amateur may enter upon their culture with the utmost assurance if he but bears in mind a few simple rules. The first is that where bulbs are concerned, up to a certain point, good goods are done up in large parcels, so if you would have fine large full-flowered plants the first consideration is the purchase of large bulbs. Very enormous ones may be at the point of breaking up into two, but bulbs of this size are not often offered for sale. These big bulbs, in the case of hyacinths, are more expensive than little ones, but they are more than worth the difference in the price.

Plant them in rich soil, keep them in a cool, dark cellar, watering them at intervals, until the pot is so full of roots that it can be turned upside down and the contents come out a solid mass. This will take at least six weeks. Then begin to bring the pots upstairs at intervals of two weeks. They should not be placed immediately in the window, but kept some place where they will get a more subdued light for a while. This will help to bring the stalk up out of the leaves.

By following these instructions which the seedsmen gave me last autumn when I bought my bulbs, I had finer hyacinths than I saw in any of the florists' windows last spring.

I got some low, round pots, about three inches deep, and planted two hyacinths in each, and they provided the table with a beautiful centerpiece for weeks. It is important to remember that only one variety should be used in each pot, so that both bulbs will be in bloom at the same time.

The paper white narcissi, being small bulbs, should be planted close together in the pot, and if planted early will be in bloom by Christmas.

Tulips should be planted in the same way, that is a potful of one variety. I have not had the same success with them as with narcissi and hyacinths, since they make such demands in the way of moisture and sunlight that they are apt to come to grief as the result of thoughtlessness, in one direction, or the vagaries of the weather man in the other.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

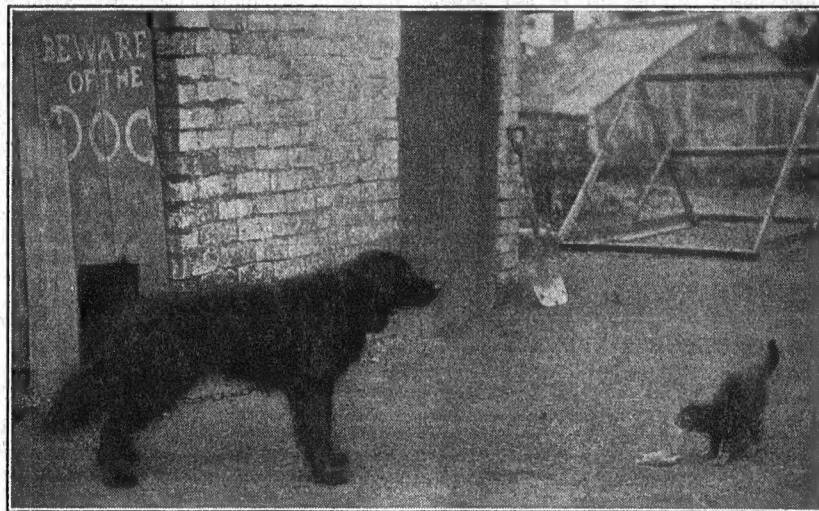
SUCCESS IN MARRIAGE

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide I saw your suggestion to the readers for some plain practical letters from people who have made a success of marriage. Now I don't know if you will consider mine a success or not. However, I am willing to contribute it if some poor unfortunate sister will profit by my mistake—and we all make them. As to regarding it as a matter of business I think it

a fairly good idea. However, business and love could go hand in hand successfully too, if you ask me. For love suffereth long and is kind, and could be no hindrance to business of any kind.

I have made many mistakes, and the greatest was being married too young, which was not altogether my fault, I being an adopted child, never knowing a mother's love and guidance. Thus I spent years of my youth caring for sickly children when I ought to have been enjoying the freedom of youth, and as my advice has been to my own daughters, so I give it here and now to the daughters of my sisters. Wait until you are twenty-three, or better still, twenty-five, and then you will know what you want, and know it when you see it. My next mistake was expecting too much of a mere man, be he ever so good, and expecting more than I could give in return. For this also I blame my childish ignorance.

I went from a good home to a much inferior one, and soon became dissatisfied and grieved and worried myself sick for fear I would have no better all my life. To tell the truth, I was too much afraid of my husband to confide in him my worries, and when I dared to suggest that things might be better, I was told I didn't know I was born, which



A Severance of Diplomatic Relations

in a measure was quite true, but not much of a comfort indeed. Thus I dragged in ten long and weary years, in which I experienced many severe trials in sickness and poverty. My husband had poor health, and with four children I was often sorely tried to find food and raiment sufficient.

And right here is where love and business joined hands, and since that time our married life has been what I call a success. We have been partners, equally interested, in pigs, cows, horses and land, and are today partners in a stocked farm. My husband is proud of our success and I am happy in his protection. We hold strictly to equal rights and equal responsibility.

To remedy this great problem of marital dissatisfaction I think we mothers ought to educate our daughters how to choose a suitable partner, and the boys too, for that matter. I tell you sisters, we mothers have the ruling of the land in our own hands thru the training of our sons, and I, for one, don't want it otherwise. Teach them that right doing only counts with God, and you will soon find them correcting you if you vary from the rule you laid down for them. Teach them that we all are God's children, and all have equal rights, whether rich or poor, and that the animals are God's, and for us to use and not abuse. Teach them to respect honorable womanhood everywhere, and it will pave the way to successful marriage as quickly as anything I know. I quite agree with you that married business partners have a willingness to work and a determination to win that one would not experience alone. This is my experience and hoping it may bring some poor sister like profit and happiness, so that she will be able to write in her diary, as I have done in mine, at thirty years of married life:

"Thirty years of shadow and shine,
Thirty years of love divine,
Thirty years of blessings true,
Sent by a loving God to you."

A SISTER.

EARNING MONEY

In a department dealing with ways and means The Delineator prints the following which may be of interest to farm women:

For a woman who has a certain amount of land at her disposal, and who will learn to do something thoroughly well, and make certain of having a mar-

ket at hand for her products, there are undoubtedly many opportunities. Training or experience, or both, are absolutely essential factors to success in any sort of operation that involves the raising of animals, plants or poultry.

Flowers pay well under certain conditions. Here, as almost everywhere, specialization is desirable. Raising flowers to sell at a summer hotel, while it may bring in a few straggling quarters, is not to be depended on for any important share of a living. On the other hand, a woman who is able to produce in quantities a dependable supply of bulbs or plants and who knows how to dispose of them, may find it very profitable.

For instance, one of the famous peony growers, whose blossoms were among the exhibits at a recent show of the American Peony Society, was a woman nearly ninety years of age. Her story was one of love for her work, and patience and persistence.

Sense and Hard Work

She began, thirty years ago, with common stock, and by wise selection she has finally succeeded in producing a flower which has attracted great attention among peony growers. At the beginning she was satisfied to receive from one to two dollars apiece for her plants. The price has now advanced to twenty-five dollars each.

Another woman has made a wonderful success in dahlia growing. Not until she was past sixty did she find herself free to follow her own wishes in the choice of an occupation. Without special training other than that which the average woman secures in caring for her flower-beds and house plants, she "bought some lots and took up the cultivation of dahlias." After five years of hard work, she counts her customers in eighteen States and is making a decided financial success.

It is noticeable, that to both these successful women, patience and hard work appear necessary qualifications.

There is undoubtedly a good profit to be made from the raising and selling of dogs or cats, if it is properly done. Fashions in pet animals are as distinctive and changeable as fashions in hats, and altho one who has ever enjoyed the friendship of a fine dog would as soon think of changing one's husband because there was a later mode in husbands, still a dealer must keep up with the fads of the market-place.

It is a gift to be able to detect the first sign of the waning popularity of one breed and to replace it with the next favorite in time to get the cream of the orders. Further, success requires a thorough knowledge of one's animals, a genuine love for them and a genius for taking pains. A reputation for reliability and fair dealing is requisite.

A certain amount of capital is required for starting a business of this sort, as large profits are practically impossible without the best of breeding stock.

OBSERVING BIRTHDAYS

(By Erma S. McMahon, in The Mothers' Magazine)

I have four children, all boys, of four, seven, eleven and thirteen years, respectively, and each birthday (and that means thirty-five altogether) has always been observed by a birthday cake at supper, and some little gift.

The day before, the birthday celebrant chooses the menu for breakfast; and it usually contains something very much out of the ordinary for breakfast fare. Of course, the birthday cake, with its candles or the numeral outlined in candies, is the great event of the day. I can look back on certain birthdays that came when I was unusually busy or nearly ill, but I always managed to make the cakes and I shall continue to make them until the children no longer expect them.

One feature which they enjoy is to send a piece of cake to some "shut-in" or some lonely old person who has not many more birthdays in store.

We give to each child as many pennies as he is years old and they are of the year in which he was born, if possible. Sometimes the boys invite their little friends in to play with them, and even the four-year-old looks eagerly forward to the birthday; six years, when he can go to school; twelve years, when he can carry a watch; and fifty years, when he can be "a nice old man with white hair."

It has taken effort and time really needed for other things; but I do not regret the trouble, for the best part of old age is the memory of a happy childhood.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Alberta

This section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

DUNSTABLE ACTIVE

John Livesey, secretary of Dunstable Local Union, No. 345, reports six new members were enrolled at their regular meeting held on August 26, but only four paid up. This gives them a membership roll of 47, 45 of these being fully paid up members. More are expected to join at the next meeting. Owing to the busy time their meetings during the summer time have not started upon schedule time, and therefore non-members and those interested in the entertainment only have arrived during the meeting and upset matters considerably. They have now, therefore, set a specified time upon which the entertainment must start, which gives them two hours in which to hold the meeting.

They have also passed a resolution that any non-member who attends twice must become a member. This had to be done owing to the fact that a large percentage of those present were non-members, some of which came without refreshments, making use of our union for the sake of a good time and paying nothing into the treasury.

The secretary thinks it would be a good idea for the secretaries of the various unions to write the provincial secretary—same to be published in the Grain Growers' Guide—giving the systems upon which their respective unions are run. The members are now beginning to talk about the shipment of hogs and cattle, so there is no doubt they will be busy this fall and during the winter.

ANNUAL REPORTS APPRECIATED

Leith Union, No. 591, held a very successful picnic on July 12, in spite of bad roads. The day turned out beautifully fine. The ladies provided an excellent dinner and supper. J. L. Sparrow gave a very interesting and instructive address. Jas. Benner, one of the members, also gave an eloquent address on controlling the supply and demand of farmers to ensure better prices for their produce and lower prices for machinery, etc. During the afternoon a full program of sports was given, the close competitions causing great excitement. The shooting gallery claimed quite a lot of attention, bringing out a lot of dark horses in the handling of the rifle. The football match between the local farmers and Daysland town also created a lively interest. The farmers won by one goal. The members had an ice cream stall on the grounds, with all kinds of candies, etc., to be had at nominal prices, which was well patronized, and the small profits covered the expenses of the day. During the year the union has handled large quantities of gophericide, formaldehyde, salt and twine, and is about to order a carload of apples. The membership has reached a total of fifty-eight. The fifty annual reports which the union purchased some time ago were distributed to the members and were greatly appreciated.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

In resolution No. 9 passed by the convention last January, being a declaration of principle, the second clause which was endorsed reads as follows:—

"An Act to establish proportional representation."

At the time a number of questions were asked as to what this important reform really meant, and in the few minutes at my disposal I was able to do little more than arouse the interest of some of our delegates. A considerable number of requests for further information have reached the office since, and in order to save some correspondence on this matter and at the same time deal with it more fully than I could do by letter, I am publishing herewith excerpts from a pamphlet issued by the Proportional Representation Society of Canada, which gives the main features in a nutshell. Personally, after several years study, I believe that the question is one of the most important that we could possibly study and offers a solution to many of the political evils from which we suffer

at the present time. If any of our unions should care to take this matter up and organize a debate on it for the coming winter, I should be glad to send them further literature and material for organizing the discussion.

People Must Rule

All parties agree in accepting the principle that the "will of the people" must prevail, and there is also a general agreement (whether for great crises the referendum be adopted or not) that in ordinary circumstances and in modern times a popularly elected representative assembly, such as the House of Commons, is the necessary organ for the expression and the carrying into effect of the will of the people.

If the House of Commons is for any reason not truly representative, legislation and the control of government cease to be in harmony with the popular will. The popular mind is thereby disconnected from Parliamentary Government, and is impelled to seek a solution of its difficulties in extra-parliamentary action. There is, further, a real danger lest self-government be replaced by an undemocratic and unrepresentative form of Cabinet government, and the House of Commons become merely an assembly for the registration of decisions formed without its deliberative assistance.

With just and fair representation the more powerful the House of Commons, the more certain is the carrying into effect of popular demands. With unfair, unjust representation, the unchecked power of the House of Commons may be dangerous to democracy and reduce self-government to an illusion.

It is then plain that the proper constitution of the House of Commons is a vital interest of democracy.

Present Method Defective

But the present plan of electing the House of Commons and Provincial Parliaments is grossly defective. The country is cut into a number of arbitrary divisions called constituencies, in each of which (with the exception of a few places which return two members) the majority of the electors elect a member of Parliament. Now, it has been amply proved by the electoral statistics of this and other countries that a system of single-member constituencies such as this will not give just and adequate representation to all the elements of national life. It has the following grave faults:—

1.—Majorities and minorities in the House of Commons and Provincial Parliaments are not in proportion to voting strength in the country.

2.—The minority in each constituency is disfranchised.

3.—Large minorities all over the country have no representation.

4.—In many districts of the country political life is dead, because one or other party has no chance of electing a representative.

5.—A majority of the electorate has no security. A minority of the whole body of electors may secure a majority of seats. This happens where one party is concentrated mainly in one part of the country, and its opponents are more widely and evenly spread so as to have small majorities in many places, though actually a minority of the whole electorate.

6.—A light turnover of votes has a quite disproportionate effect. This encourages political corruption of all kinds.

7.—A small displacement of the boundary of a constituency may alter the political representation.

8.—The choice of the elector is limited as a rule to only two candidates and so his right to be represented by a man of his own opinion is destroyed.

9.—Party machinery is given a mischievous hold over politics. The party managers can usually secure the exclusion of any member who has shown too much independence, by running a third candidate against him.

10.—The House of Commons is not open to men of new ideas in advance of current opinions.

11.—The country is deprived of the services of many able men of high character who are too independent to bind

themselves to the acceptance of the whole program of any political party.

12.—Some of the best men in politics may be defeated at the outset of their careers by much inferior opponents through a comparatively small turnover of votes, owing to some temporary cause.

13.—Legislation is rendered unstable—too rapid advance is followed by too violent reaction.

Democracy Unfairly Discredited

In the result the principle of democracy is often charged with faults which are really the effects of a defective electoral system. The evils above mentioned are inherent in any single-member system. Neither the second ballot nor the alternative vote could remove them; on the contrary these methods have additional defects of their own. They involve a struggle between two candidates for the support of a third party with which neither agrees. This is both immoral and inconvenient. It is immoral to send an M.P. to Ottawa to represent views that he does not hold, and it is as inconvenient for three parties in a constituency to be represented by one man, as it would be for a man with three arms to wear a coat with a single sleeve.

Proportional representation is the only method of curing these evils. It does not appeal to any one party as a party measure; for its aim is to do justice to all parties and shades of opinion. In the many countries (Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Wurtemberg, South Africa, Tasmania and elsewhere) where it is in operation it has given freedom and independence to both electors and representatives; it has rendered legislation more stable and popularly acceptable; it has softened racial, religious, party and other sectional differences; no country which has experienced its benefits would dream of reverting to the evils and absurdities which are inseparable from any single-member system.

Proportional Representation Explained

Proportion representation involves:—
 (a) The substitution of large constituencies returning on the average about five members for the present single-member constituencies. (b) The apportionment of the seats in these larger constituencies among the different parties, classes and opinions that exist in the community in proportion to their numerical strength in the electorate.

Proportional representation secures:—
 Freedom for the elector; independence for the representative; strength for the House of Commons; power for the people.

Proportional representation has been objected to on the ground that it will weaken the executive; but the growing power of the executive and its independence of national opinion is a real danger. It is therefore an argument in favor of proportional representation that the control of the House of Commons over legislation will be strengthened. Proportional representation will not, however, diminish the stability of governments. For this stability depends upon the capacity of the executive to interpret public opinion; a truly representative House enables the executive to do this more easily and more surely.

The Proportional Representation Society of Canada urgently appeals to everyone who desires a safe and healthy development of the national political life to ponder these matters, and, on realizing their importance, to give practical assistance to the propaganda work of the society.

REDUCED RATES ON STOCK

Following up our letter of last week re special rates on feeders and stockers, I quote herewith in part a letter from the Freight Tariff Bureau, Canadian Pacific Railway Company, Winnipeg. The special tariff is therefore now in force, and the certificates referred to can be secured from the Central Office.

"In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Lannigan, I am publishing tariff W. 3763, effective September 18, showing reduced rates from Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Winnipeg to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for breeding, feeding or finishing, on production of signed certificate as described in tariffs. The certificate arrangement will be the same as that outlined in the seed grain tariffs, that is, they will be signed by the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, in the district in which the consignee is located, countersigned by the provincial secretary, and signed by the farmer to whom the cattle are consigned."

The Guide Crop Report

Reports from 355 Grain Growers' Association and U.F.A. secretaries showing the condition of the crops thruout the West up to September 16

The Guide crop report this year covers the condition of crops in the three Western Canadian provinces up to and including September 16. Over 350 different points have been heard from. Summarizing conditions it is evident that this year's crop has suffered considerably from damage in various forms. Rust has been very pronounced in central and southern Manitoba and the south-eastern part of Saskatchewan. Very hot weather, too, just when the grain was filling, caused a heavy shrinkage both in yield and grade. Further west, particularly in Alberta south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway crops are very good, but complaint is being made of wet weather hindering harvest operations. North of this line a very wet season has been experienced, crops are late, hay is hard to save and now frost has been experienced before the grain is cut, making good seed grain scarce in many places. Added to these adverse conditions hail storms have been very much more frequent, severe, and scattered over a wider area this year. On the whole the crop will be light and grade low, very little wheat going over No. 3 Northern. In the localities where rust damage was serious it was noted that Marquis wheat was not so badly damaged as was Red Fife owing, it is believed to it being more nearly mature at the time of the rust infection. One rather encouraging fact is that the area of summerfallowed land thruout the West has increased. Where rain has not been too frequent the hay crop is a bountiful one. There seems, too, to be good promise in the potato crop. An estimate of the total yield, based on the official acreage under crop as compiled by the provincial departments of Agriculture, and allowing for a certain decrease in this acreage owing to damage appears on this page. The detailed report, according to federal constituencies follows:

Manitoba

Provencher—Three reports received.

Yield of wheat from 12 to 14 bushels per acre of No. 4 and lower grades. Most of the crop is threshed. In some parts seed wheat will be scarce, owing to blight and rust damage lowering the grade. Oats yield 30 bushels and barley, thin, from 5 to 15 bushels per acre. Potato crop poor.

Lisgar—Seven points heard from report wheat yield about 10 bushels per acre. Two points state 20 to 25 per cent. of crop not cut owing to rust damage. Grade from No. 4 to Feed. Oats

average 5 to 7 bushels of from No. 4 to feed. At most places seed wheat will be scarce. Oats average 30 bushels and barley 20 bushels. Threshing more than half done. Hay crop is abundant and potatoes excellent crop.

Brandon—Seven reports received. Considerable of the crop from 5 to 30 per cent., has not been cut owing to damage from either rust, blight or hail. Yield of wheat average 7 bushels per acre, grading from No. 4 down. Seed wheat is scarce. Oats average 25 bush-

increase in summerfallow acreage. Hay is plentiful, altho three mention sloughs wet. Potato crop fair.

Neepawa—Eleven reports received. Rust, hot weather, and, in two cases, hail reduced the yield of wheat to an average of 12 bushels per acre. Most reports state only small percentage of crop threshed yet, but wheat expected to grade from No. 3 Nor. down. At three points seed wheat will be scarce. Oats will average 40 bushels per acre and barley 27. Hay crop is plentiful and potatoes are good.

Dauphin—One point heard from reports threshing badly delayed by wet weather. Stacks wet thru. Crops were damaged by rust and wheat yield is expected to average 16 bushels of about No. 4 grade. Oats should yield 40 bushels per acre and barley 27. Hay is plentiful and the potato crop good.

Selkirk—Five reports received. Two report over 50 per cent. threshing done and two not more than 20 per cent. Some damage to wheat by rust, heat and frost. Wheat averages 15 to 20 bushels per acre and will grade from No. 3 down. Oats yield 40 bushels per acre and barley about 20. One report says summerfallow increased 100 per cent. but others state no change. Little threshing done yet in this district. Hay is plentiful and potato crop fair.

Nelson—Two reports received mention rust and hail damage to crops. Little threshing done but grain area comparatively small. Wheat average 12 bushels of low grade stuff. Oats average 40 and barley 20 bushels per acre.

Saskatchewan

Prince Albert—Six points heard from. Threshing is only just commencing but yield of wheat is expected to average 25 bushels of No. 3 Northern or lower. Rust and hail damage recorded. Oats should average 45 bushels per acre and barley 27. Weather is delaying threshing. Slight increase in acreage in summerfallow is recorded. Hay is plentiful and potato crop is good.

Continued on Page 22

ESTIMATE OF CROP YIELDS

Crop.	Estimated Acreage.	Estimated average yield per acre. Bus.	Estimated total yield. Bus.
Wheat	10,537,841	16	168,605,456
Oats	6,678,456	40.5	270,477,468
Barley	1,732,680	28	48,515,040
Flax	657,038	10	6,570,380

The estimated 1916 acreage is taken from the reports issued by the three provincial Departments of Agriculture, and the estimated average yield per acre is based upon the actual figures supplied by our crop correspondents as outlined in this week's Guide crop report.

average 25 bushels and barley 12 to 15. Both wheat and oats for seed will be required. Average amount of summerfallow done. Hay is plentiful and potato and garden crops good.

Macdonald—Four reports received. Wheat a poor sample, grading from No. 4 to Feed and yielding about 10 bushels per acre. About 75 per cent. threshed. One reported seed wheat scarce. Oat yield 30 bushels and barley 8 bushels per acre. Hay is plentiful and potato crop fair.

Souris—Twelve points heard from. Several report from 10 to 60 per cent. of the seeded area not cut owing to rust and hail damage. Majority of points record increased summerfallow this year owing to early hail storms. Wheat will

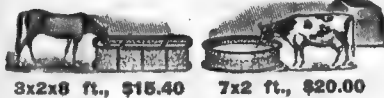
els per acre and barley 23. Several report increase in summerfallow averaging 15 per cent. Hay is plentiful and potato crop is good.

Portage la Prairie—Four points heard from. Wheat yield reduced by rust, hail and heat. Average about 11 to 15 bushels per acre of No. 4 wheat. Oats yield average of 40 bushels per acre and barley 27. About 50 per cent. of threshing is done. Hay is plentiful and potato crop good.

Marquette—Nine reports received. In five cases little threshing has been done, but estimated yield of wheat varies from 5 to 12 bushels per acre. Grade is low, about No. 5. Wheat for seed will be scarce in some localities. Oats average 45 bushels and barley 27. Four report



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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

LARGE COAL ORDER

Central Secretary:—A very successful meeting of the Edenland Local was held on Monday, August 7. The meeting was advertised re the discussion of ordering coal. I was more than surprised to find a crowd as never before. A keen interest was taken in the matter. When time was allowed for old members to renew and the acceptance of new ones, quite a few paid in their fees. We find we will require 130 tons, order for which is going forward to you.

HY. VOELPEL,
Sec., Edenland Local

FAVOR INDEPENDENT MEMBER

Central Secretary:—At our meeting a resolution was passed as follows: "That this association is dissatisfied with the system of party politics and are in favor of supporting a bona fide farmer to represent our interests in the legislative bodies of this country."

P. MADDEN,
Sec., Burnham Local.

SUGGEST G. G. SUNDAY

Central Secretary:—As requested, I am forwarding an outline as to how we suggest a Grain Growers' Sunday should be observed. The following has been read and endorsed by the members of the North Gully Local at regular meeting on August 12:

The chief idea of a Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Sunday is to show that we, as members of a strong farmers' organization, consider ourselves, as a whole, a Christian body, not ashamed to worship the Deity. We do not wish to leave our spiritual obligations in the background, but are prepared, at least one Sunday in the year, to acknowledge the necessity of worshipping the true God and to examine ourselves by the standard of true Christianity. We would suggest that a Sunday be appointed for this purpose at the next convention.

When the date is arranged the locals, two weeks before the date set, should select a preacher and write and ask him what kind of a religious service he would be willing to conduct. At the next meeting—the one before the Sunday—the minister's reply would be read, and the members would then know what to expect on that Sunday. The members should select a minister who is truly in sympathy with the Sas-

katchewan Grain Growers' movement. If a neighboring minister is unable to give his services, then the members should select one of their own lay-members to conduct the service. The service should be held at the most central point, and we would suggest that the religious service be conducted in the following manner: Hymn, extemporary prayer or prayers, hymn, reading from the Bible, hymn, address, hymn. The minister should be requested not to wear a surplice. The reading from the Bible should be by a recognized Christian lay-member of the local. The hymns should, if possible, be chosen by members at a regular meeting. A solo or duet would help to make the service bright, also any instrumental music. A collection should be taken up and the total amount devoted to some good purpose, which should be previously decided at the meeting before the G. G. Sunday. All members should be asked to wear their membership badge. Everyone would be welcomed, whether he or she is a member of the S.G.G.A. or not. We consider this form of worship would find the approval of all Christian denominations.

Yours truly,
G. F. W. MERRY,
Sec., North Gully Local

ENDORSE WHOLESALE WAREHOUSE

Central Secretary:—Altho not largely attended, our meeting, which was addressed by Mr. Burrill, was certainly an interesting one, and it gave us an opportunity to thresh out several questions, and I am sure it served its purpose in bringing us a little closer in touch with Central. We were pleased to hear you are contemplating a wholesale warehouse, and trust it will be the success it deserves. I am quite sure a personal visit from someone thoroughly conversant with Central in its activities and difficulties, if only once a year, would be of great benefit and service to locals such as ours.

E. S. SPOONER,
Sec. Eldon Farmers' Co-operative Association Limited.

SATISFACTORY LUMBER

Central Secretary:—Yours of August 21 to hand re mill work for order No. 165, and I will release same as soon as it arrives at Herschel. The lumber is satisfactory, and am glad to let you know that all who have inspected same think it is worth the trouble to ship their lumber from the Grain Growers.

Yours fraternally,
WM. HERSCHELL,
Sec., Mountain View Local.
Herschel, Sask.

BAXTERVILLE MEETING

Owing to rain the turnout at our meeting of July 26 was not as large as we expected, but we had a fairly well filled house and those attending were amply compensated for coming out. In addition to John N. Burrill, of Indian Head, Frank Burton, district director, was present. Roe and Roadene locals were present. Mr. Burton addressed the meeting regarding organization and the aims and objects of the S.G.G.A. At the conclusion of Mr. Burton's talk, Mr. Burrill addressed the meeting, and owing to the keen interest of those present, devoted his time largely to an informal discussion of the trading activities, answering a great many questions and giving us many valuable suggestions along these lines. After a few remarks by our president, the meeting adjourned with a hearty vote of thanks to the speakers.

ROBERT A. COLEMAN,
Sec., Baxterville Local.

AN ECONOMIC TRUTH

The following is taken from the "Public," a National Journal of Fundamental Democracy, published in Chicago. As it deals with an economic truth all too

little understood I considered it well worth publishing on the Saskatchewan page. The evolution of a true democracy could be greatly hastened if every grain grower would apply himself to secure a clear understanding of basic economic principles. Agitation for reforms without a true understanding of the eternal principles involved is impotent. "Knowledge is Power."

J. B. M.

Wasting Human Energy

To appreciate the economic waste in this country one needs but to cross the vast area between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean. For every acre under tillage, from ten to a hundred lie unused. Yet each acre in use must reach a market; and to accommodate this very sparsely settled territory a system of railroads is maintained that could serve an empire. And so it has been from the first outpouring of the Colonies that crossed the Alleghenies in search of homesteads. Products that should have been produced and consumed east of the mountains were produced upon one side and laboriously transported to the consumers on the other side. And so it has been across the Mississippi Valley, the Great Plains, the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Slope. During this whole westward march men have left unused lands in their own community and have gone beyond the borders of civilization to grow stuff that had to be transported so far to market that the expense absorbed the profit.

Why these wasteful methods? Why have the tillers of the earth left the idle lands close to the market for those lying at a distance? Why have they operated distant mines, while those close at hand were but partly worked? Why have they laid waste millions of acres of timber land, instead of conserving it for the future? The motive for it all is found in the word "speculation." The man of pioneer spirit saw among his neighbors men who had bought land when it was cheap, and were now well-to-do. But the very increase in the value of lands in his own community that had enriched his neighbor prevented him from acquiring any land at all. The country was growing in population, however, he reasoned, and he might profit as his neighbor had profited by going on ahead of population, taking possession of land and awaiting the coming of those who would follow after him. Thus he and his family suffered all manner of dangers and privations in order that they might become land speculators. They took up not only land to use, but ten, twenty, fifty times what they could properly till. For, the more acres they owned, the more they would be enriched when the land rose to ten or fifty dollars an acre.

State a Poor Landlord

But many of the newcomers on the frontier were unable to buy even low-priced lands, and passed on to still newer frontiers; until now nearly the whole surface of the country has been taken up. And during it all our statesmen who should have restrained the people from scattering out in this wasteful manner took credit to themselves for building elaborate systems of railroads for marketing the goods of these speculators. What man, owning a great estate, would develop it by scattering the labor sufficient to use one-tenth of it over the whole estate? What landlord with tenants sufficient to fill two floors would erect a twenty-story building and permit them to locate where they pleased? Had our early statesmen understood the laws of political economy, they would have taken for public purposes the annual value conferred upon the land by the community. This would have produced two direct effects. It would have prevented any man from holding more land than he could use to good purpose; and it would have prevented any idle land in a settled community. Hence, the next man seeking land would find it immediately connected with a market. Such a system of settlement would have kept men within reach of the fullest co-operation, would have saved a great part of the present cost of transportation, and would have made the lot of each newcomer, whether by immigrant ship or stork express, easier than those that came before. What a field there is for real statesmen! What an opportunity for the young man and the young woman who feel themselves equal to great things! The greatest events of history lie just before us.



Ontario Apples

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NOTICE

STEAM BOILER ACT

Licensed Engineers not required for Threshing Outfits

As there seems to be a general misunderstanding as to what engineers are required to hold Licenses, notice is hereby given that Section 4 of "The Steam Boiler Act" reads as follows:

The provisions of this Act shall not require an Engineer to be in charge of a boiler or steam engine used on farms for farm purposes only.

FURTHER INFORMATION or copy of "The Steam Boiler Act" etc., will be cheerfully supplied upon application to the Bureau of Labor, 301 Boyd Building, Winnipeg, Man.

E. McGRATH, Secretary.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SPECIAL FREIGHT RATES

The following letter re special freight rates on cattle will be of interest to many of our members:—

R. C. Henders, Esq.,
Acting Secretary,
Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Sir:—In accordance with instructions received from Mr. Lanigan, I am publishing tariff W-3763, effective September 18, showing reduced rates from Calgary, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon and Winnipeg to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, for breeding, feeding or finishing, on production of signed certificate as described in tariffs. The certificate arrangement will be the same as that outlined in the seed grain tariffs, that is, they will be signed by the local secretary of the Grain Growers' Association, in the district in which the consignee is located, countersigned by the provincial secretary and signed by the farmer to whom the cattle are consigned.

It is understood that this certificate will be issued by the Grain Growers' Associations or the United Farmers of Alberta to any bona fide farmer applicant, whether he is a member of the association or not. In other words, the use of this tariff will not be confined to members of the above associations.

Yours truly,
(Signed) R. G. HOLMES,
Chief of Tariff Bureau.

Note—The new tariff provides for a reduction of 25 per cent. on the ordinary rate. The above referred to certificates are now in possession of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association. Secretaries of local branches requiring copies of the same will kindly send in their applications to this office at their earliest convenience.

We appreciate very much the attitude of the railway companies in this matter and believe that it ought to result beneficially to all concerned. R.C.H.

DUES FROM NEWDALE

R. Dalgarno, secretary of the Newdale Grain Growers' Association, has forwarded the dues from their branch (received up to date) amounting to \$41.25.

COMMUNITY CO-OPERATION

With the rapid passing of summer and harvest we are approaching the time when our local branches of the Grain Growers' Association will be arranging for their winter's work. They should remind themselves that in the constitution of the movement a fascinating and practical program is set before them. In sections (d) and (e) of clause 2 it is stated as follows:—

(d) To establish libraries, literary societies, reading rooms, arrange lectures and to further extend the knowledge of the members and their families along economic and social lines, with a view to elevating the standard of living in rural communities.

(e) To encourage members to provide suitable halls, or meeting places, and properly equip and furnish the same for the social and educational benefit of the members.

Suggestions for Library

There is no reason why every branch in Manitoba should not have its library this fall. Not every one will read economics. Nine out of ten people want fiction and nothing else. Let them have some fiction. Make your library half fiction. Ask your members and as many non-members as you can get hold of to put a dollar into the project of a first class library for your community. The dollar will be the library fee for the contributor for the ensuing twelve months. Aim to open it December 1, with at least fifty books. Put them into the hands of a responsible and live member of your branch. Have them marked and numbered. If half a dozen men wish to contribute a book each, let them, but admit no trash. Put in Henry George's "Progress and Poverty," "Social Problems," and "Protection or Free Trade," and Post's "Taxation of Land Values." Get Hobhouse's "Liberalism," and Cecil's "Conservatism," and Macdonald's "The Social Movement." They are all in the one University Library at twenty-five

or thirty cents. Get half a dozen of The People's Books at fifteen or twenty cents, such as Clayton's "Co-operation," Fawcett's "Woman Suffrage," Nevison's "Growth of Freedom," Veitch's "Empire and Democracy," and Verinder's "Land, Industry and Taxation." It needs some boosting, but it is worth while. Get the teachers and the ministers and all the other fellows to push it. Recommend it every day you live. It will never go of itself. Make, make, make it go, and your community will be the better of it.

If there is no weekly or bi-weekly community meeting in your neighborhood for study and entertainment and social development, the fall of 1916 is the time to start it. The churches profess to be a unifying and uplifting agency. Get them at it in your community. If they persist in segregating and hiving off the people in little sections, bid them God-speed, but insist that there must be a community meeting, where Methodist will meet Presbyterian, where Baptist and Anglican will rub shoulders with Catholic and Jew, and come to know and respect each other the better. Get three good lectures for the winter. If your people do not like lectures tell them they would be better if they did and that three will not kill anybody. Have local talent debate something and you will be surprised what local talent can do. Make the whole community sing something together, something old that all can sing. Then have them learn something new to sing, and make them sing it until the rafters echo. Talk practical farming once in six weeks or so. Put an A1 farmer on the floor to lead the discussion. Get your reeve over to talk on municipal problems for a night, and if he can't, fire him and put in a reeve that can and will. If there is a high school within twenty miles, get the science teacher to talk some night on physical geography or the formation of the earth. Make your community meeting the big thing in the winter's life.

What Are You Doing?

The Grain Growers' movement because it is what it is, has certain natural relationships and affiliations. Has your branch been reaching out its hands co-operatively to help and be helped by these relationships? It is sympathetic to the churches, because according to their light they stand for the uplift of the community. It cares about the agricultural associations and the beef rings and the egg circles and the horticultural societies and the seed grain fairs and the good roads associations and the plowing matches and the literary societies and the fraternal bodies. Couldn't your branch combine with some one or other of such agencies for some bit of united work socially, educationally or otherwise to mutual advantage? Have you tried it? Make the experiment this fall. Try some one or other worthy organization. Find common ground and work together if even for a week only. It will be a factor in the unifying, the consolidating, the strengthening of the community, and will be found well worth while. Forget prejudice and old feuds and imaginary barriers and get together this fall for the great purpose of perfecting as far as may be your community's corner of our great Canadian Democracy. (Contributed by W. R. Wood, Neepawa, Man.).

CO-OPERATION

"Co-operation is in the air. On every hand one hears it. When the farmer is able to sell his product direct to the consumer he will not only get more but the consumer will pay less. The spirit of co-operation is gaining a foothold and the movement is likely to spread and grow stronger. Get busy and co-operate. If there is power in co-operation then naturally there is destruction in separate endeavor."

MEMBERSHIP DUES RECEIVED

The following branches have sent in their membership dues recently: Osprey, Beresford, Elm Bank, Bagot Ladies' Auxiliary, Oak Lake.

Note:—We would be pleased to report dues for other branches who have collected their dues and have not yet remitted to the Central office.



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YOU can't afford to take any chances when buying a cream separator.

It is important, that you get a machine which will stand constant wear twice a day for many years to come.

It is important that you get a machine that will run easy and be easy to wash and clean.

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We know that if you see and try a De Laval, the chances are ten to one you will buy it. It's its own best salesman.

Any De Laval agent will be glad to set a machine up for you on your own place on trial, and if you want to keep it and it isn't convenient to pay for it now, we have an arrangement with our agents whereby you can buy it on easy terms so that it will actually save its cost while you are paying for it.



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50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENTS THE WORLD OVER

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The bees ripen it thoroughly and the flavor is delicious. 10 lb. and 30 lb. pails and 60 lb. cans. Write for prices to—

R. B. PETTIT, Georgetown, Ont.

Big Money in Running Water

Let us start you in a business that will make you from \$15 to \$50 a day when farm work is slack. Other men have done it for years with an

Improved Powers Combined Well Boring and Drilling Machine

Same rig bores through any soil at rate of 100 ft. in 10 hours, and drills through rock. One team hauls and operates machine. Engine power if wanted. Easy to operate—no experts needed.

Small investment; easy terms. Make machine pay for itself in a few weeks work.

There is a big demand for wells to water stock and for irrigation. Write for free illustrated circulars showing different styles.

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IT'S the wonderful elastic texture of Watson's Spring Needle Ribbed Underwear that gives it its smooth, soft surface, and its greater strength. You are looking for the newest and best ideas in underwear; you get them when you see that the garments you buy bear the Watson Spring Needle Ribbed label. All styles and sizes and fabrics for men, women and children.

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Give numbers and letters stamped on share and name of plow.

12-inch Shares, each	\$2.10	15-inch Shares, each	\$2.70
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are subject to change without notice, but so long as the money is sent in good faith, the goods will be shipped.

The Railway Problem

Article VIII.—Provincial Guarantees, and the Simplicity of Provincial Legislatures.
The Free Pass Evil—Waterways, Railways and Parliamentary ways.

By E. B. Biggar

The report on "Railway Statistics" of Canada for 1915 shows that the provinces of Canada have given to the private railway corporations cash amounting to over \$37,000,000, the municipalities nearly \$18,000,000, and the Dominion government over \$183,000,000. If we count in the cash loans of former days which were cancelled, the debts which were repudiated and the cash aid of \$23,000,000 voted during the last session of parliament, we have a total of about \$300,000,000 given into the hands of corporations, a large portion of which, in time past, has not gone towards the reduction of the cost of the people's transportation, but to swell the fortunes of a few individuals. This total does not comprise the Dominion and provincial governments' guarantees, which have a softer sound than hard cash, but yield the same reality of endorsement on the national credit to perpetuate private profits. These authorized guarantees now amount to \$409,869,165. The curious thing about the provincial guarantees and cash subsidies is that they are given in respect to railways which have since become integral sections of interprovincial and transcontinental systems. Hence these provinces and municipalities have given their endorsements to bonds over which they have absolutely no individual control. The function of railway transportation in British Columbia is linked with the same function in Prince Edward Island by links of a kind that cannot be broken by either province, except to its own damage. Even if this self infliction were attempted the intervening provinces could not permit it. But Prince Edward Island, having only government owned railways, and having escaped the attentions of the railway companies, is free of such uncontrollable endorsements, nor owes a dollar of interest thereon, while British Columbia has made herself liable to the railway companies to the extent of \$80,932,000 of guarantees, in some cases amounting to \$42,000 per mile, or a liability of about \$180 for every man, woman and child in the province. To state it in another form, the people of British Columbia are liable to an annual interest bill of over \$3,600,000 for the work of two companies whose rates they cannot control, whose property they dare not seize, the chief security for the debt being beyond the provincial boundaries. And all the while British Columbia and the prairie provinces are paying taxes to the other provinces to the extent that the rates imposed on them exceed the general average rates. Even the railway dividends, furnished in part by British Columbia labor and industry—go to foreign (that is non-Canadian) capitalists in the proportion of \$9 to \$1. (Only about ten per cent. of the stock of the C.P.R. is owned in Canada). At the other end of the scale is Prince Edward Island, with one system of government owned railways, with railway rates of about one-third those of British Columbia, and not one dollar of liability for a kind of "competition" whose only effect is to increase the cost of service.

What has been said of British Columbia is true of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, with variations in the amounts. The railway bonds guaranteed by Manitoba amount to \$25,221,580, by Alberta to \$59,410,450, and by Saskatchewan to \$41,625,000. Then there are the land grants to railways—aggregating over 44,000,000 acres, when allowance is made for grants by municipalities—the possession of which has no relation whatever to the specific work of transportation, except as to land actually used for right of way and stations. Such an alienation of the public domain is in itself a proof of the improper influence of the private corporation on government.

The Free Pass Immorality

In the United States the free pass evil—which the companies had encouraged that legislators, judges, and others might be well disposed towards the railways, but which, by the abuse of

the practice, was bringing grave trouble on the companies—has been abolished by law, but in Canada the evil goes on unchecked. Passing by the horde of pass-seekers who obtain favors of the railways either by some pull or some form of blackmail, there are two classes whose use of railway passes is a violation of the spirit of public law—the members of parliament and the judges.

Prior to 1906 the law provided each member of parliament with a travelling allowance sufficient to cover his railway fare to and from the seat of government. With a few exceptions the members accepted passes from the railway companies and then drew from the public treasury the travelling allowance which the law allowed them and which, by the way, was provided for them to save them from the suspicion attaching to such personal favors. Since 1906 every member of parliament receives from the Clerk of the House of Commons a free pass over all the railways in Canada, so that they are no longer subject to the suspicion attached to free passes over railways. It is generally understood, however, that the members of parliament still receive from the railways passes for their families and that this abuse has become as great or greater than the original.

It comes with a shock like that of finding a skeleton in your closet to learn that Canadian judges—and these are not confined to the inferior courts alone—very frequently travel on free railway passes. This evil varies in different parts of Canada, but in some portions of the country it is declared that the judge who pays his railway fare is the exception and not the rule. That some of these passes are offered by the railway companies and not asked for by the judges, may satisfy the consciences of some judges but it will not secure an honorable acquittal before the court of public opinion.

In one respect the free pass evil is the crowning immorality of private ownership. For no calamity can befall a nation like that by which the law makers and the law administrators lose the respect of the people. We send members to parliament to frame our laws that we may have liberty and better moral government, not merely to safeguard the people's property, and we look up to our judges as the very incarnation of liberty and justice. Is it possible for members of parliament and judges to hold the confidence and respect of the people when they habitually accept personal favors from men whose business methods are in perpetual conflict with the principles of representative government? If the railways were owned by the government it would be possible for members of parliament and their families and judges to use passes under the authority of the law and without any loss of dignity or independence.

Steamship Control On Great Lakes

The water-ways system of Canada presents a problem of scarcely less importance than that of railway traffic; but it is a subject to which public men have given but little thought. Born and educated, as this generation has been, under the conception that the only defense against the exactions of a railway company is the rivalry and competition of some other company, we look upon water transportation only as a check by competition upon the extortions of the railways. Years ago this competition was effective, and summer passenger and freight rates went down on the railways when navigation opened on the lakes and canals. That was at a time when many of the railway managers really believed in the effectiveness of competition, especially when they could inflict a direct loss upon a rival and gain a little popularity for themselves. It was such an idea that led the West Shore Company to carry immigrant passengers from New York to Chicago for ten cents, as they did in 1883, the people of Canada paying for this experiment by the loss in-

volved in the Grand Trunk portion of the route from Buffalo to Chicago. But when the companies had time and experience enough to reflect that "in the long run the people pay the rate," they saw it was more profitable to co-operate in maintaining rates. The next step was to apply to traffic on lake, river and canal the same plan as on land. This was accomplished by a tacit encouragement of the gathering of the various lake units of steamships into one control, which could the more easily be done by the larger companies who together had practically a monopoly of the docking and warehousing accommodation in the canal, lake and river ports. This control of terminals and merging of steamship lines has been effected silently during the last three or four years, and now we have in Canada "the greatest inland system of water ways in the world" controlled by a syndicate working in such harmony with the railway corporations that one can only compare it to the happy rhythm of the motion of the heavenly bodies which, in the simple belief of the ancients, produced the music of the spheres.

Water Rates No Competition

In former years railway rates in the summer came down to the water level, but now water not only finds its own level in accordance with natural law, but rises to the level of the rails; with this financial result, that the Canada Steamship Lines Ltd., at its last annual meeting (March, 1916) made a net profit of \$662,151, after allowing for interest charges, depreciation, doubtful debts, etc.

Without suggesting that there was anything more criminal in the affairs of this steamship company than in that of any other corporation similarly endowed, the natural enquiry is: how is this company able to navigate its boats from the upper lakes to the head of ocean navigation at Montreal? Only because there is a system of canals to overcome the Sault Rapids, Niagara Falls and the Rapids of the St. Lawrence. Who gave steamship owners this advantage? The people of Canada at a total cost for the original canals and subsequent enlargements of \$113,971,000. On the basis of the figures of 1915 it costs the people of Canada \$1,644,000 a year to maintain this right-of-way for steamship owners. No tolls have been charged to vessel owners since 1903, and the total revenues amount to less than \$500,000 a year, of which about two thirds comes, not from navigation interests, but from the lease of water powers. No account is here taken of the light-house and life-saving services and the maintenance of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel, costing a total of over five millions annually, of which the lake vessel owners get the benefits; nor have we considered the new Welland Ship Canal, on which the expenditure so far has been over \$5,000,000.

So the people of Canada provide at this huge outlay navigation facilities, and permit private steamship companies the free use of these costly channels, with the privilege of charging the public what freight and passenger rates they list. It is precisely as if the government had built the Grand Trunk, the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian Northern Railway systems, equipped their stations and then given the companies the right to operate their trains over these roads at the public expense, and at rates fixed by themselves.

Contrasted With Other Countries

Contrast this with the policy of Belgium, Holland, Germany and other countries where canal navigation is not carried on to provide profitable franchises to private persons at the public expense, but to co-ordinate water transportation with rail transportation, so that each would help the other, to the end of giving the amplest service at the cheapest rate.

Since the war the British government has brought the whole mercantile marine under state control, portions of it under state operation and other portions under state ownership. Seeing the national advantages of this, there is every probability that after the war, state owned lines of ships will be more in evidence on the ocean, and there would be nothing revolutionary if Canada took over the present railways, enough steamers to make one efficient line on the Atlantic and one on the Pacific. Such a step, with the reduction of the



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Completely Equipped
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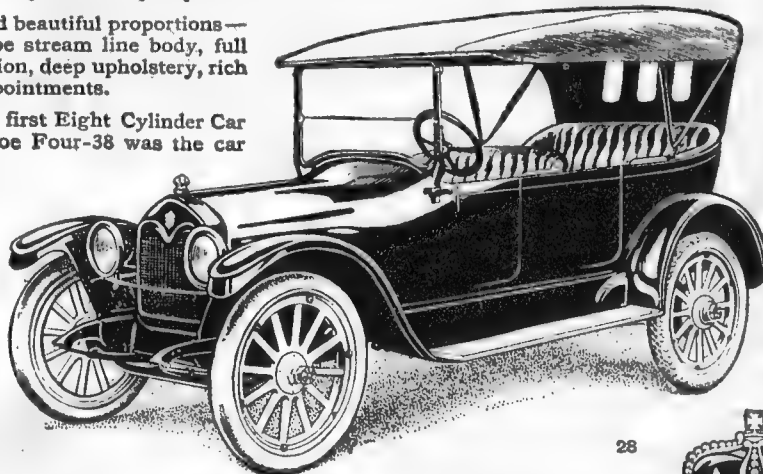
The New Briscoe
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The Briscoe takes you where you want to go—and brings you back—up hill and over rough road—because the Briscoe motor has the proven power that delivers a little more pull than you ever demand of it. 38 Horse Power, with four or eight cylinders as you prefer.

It's a car of beautiful lines and beautiful proportions—114-inch Wheel Base, Briscoe stream line body, full cantilever rear spring suspension, deep upholstery, rich color schemes and elegant appointments.

The Briscoe Eight-38 was the first Eight Cylinder Car made in Canada. The Briscoe Four-38 was the car chosen for the light car requirements of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces.

Have you read Mr. Briscoe's own story of "The Half Million Dollar Motor"? It's a fascinating pen picture of pluck, virility and business—of pathos, determination and success. It reads like a novel, and holds your attention like a romance. Write for a copy, to-day.



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Stump fields cost you money. You can't afford such waste—such loss. Get rid of the stumps—make every acre return big profits. Clear your land the Kirstin way—the quick, easy, practical way. Use the method endorsed by Government and State Officials—and by thousands upon thousands of farmers and land owners—the way that is easiest, most practical and costs you the least, both in first cost and for labor. The Kirstin One-Man way is the proven way. From Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf, there are thousands of Kirstins at work—and every one of them will repay their cost many times over. A Kirstin will make good in your stump fields.

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One-Man Stump Puller

Easily Handled and Operated By One Man.

The improved Double Leverage Kirstin has every quality needed in a stump puller—gigantic power—variable speeds—enormous strength. Yet, with all its great power and strength, the Kirstin is the lightest stump puller made, so that one man can carry, handle and operate it with ease.

No Horses Required

In clearing land the Kirstin way, one man alone pulls stumps—your team driven by a boy can be kept busy dragging them away. Just think of the enormous difference in cost between the Kirstin One-Man way and the horse-power method—where it takes a team and a man or two to operate the puller alone. The improved double leverage Kirstin, the new short lever model, stands the extreme tests of the very hardest stump pulling. The Kirstin's wonderful compound leverage principle develops enormous power—one man alone can easily pull all kinds of stumps—big, little, tough or green—also trees and hedges. In addition to its practically unlimited power, the Kirstin

Changes Speed While Pulling a Stump

No other stump puller at any price contains a similar device. With other machines you keep pulling at the same rate of speed even after the stump has broken loose and the hard pull is over. This is a big waste of time that the Kirstin Multiple Speed-Changing feature entirely overcomes. The Quick-Detachable connections also mean a big saving of time. Furthermore, with the Kirstin you can

Clear Over An Acre From One Anchor

No time lost in having to re-set machine for every stump—no

unwinding cables from a heavy drum—no driving a team round and round—no wasted time or effort at all. Just a steady, easy, back-and-forth movement of the Kirstin lever brings stumps out quick and easy. Small trees, hedges, brush, etc., can be pulled in bunches. The Kirstin gives you unlimited power. It also has a surplus strength in every part—and the right speed at the right time. Can be used anywhere—hills, swamps—rough ground or thick timber where no other puller could be used.

If you have any stumps on your farm you need a Kirstin. Why the Kirstin? Because the Kirstin is the simplest, most practical, most efficient land clearing device ever invented. Lowest first cost—lowest in cost of operation. It weighs much less than any other, is a great deal stronger, and is covered by

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You cannot afford to start to clear your land before you get the Kirstin Catalogue. This will be sent you FREE. It contains invaluable land-clearing information and full details about Kirstin One-Man Stump Pullers, our Liberal Ten-Day Try-Out Offer, the Kirstin Service Bureau, Time Payment Plans, etc. We'll also send you ABSOLUTE PROOF that the Kirstin is and does all we claim. Try a Kirstin on your land—prove its value to yourself.

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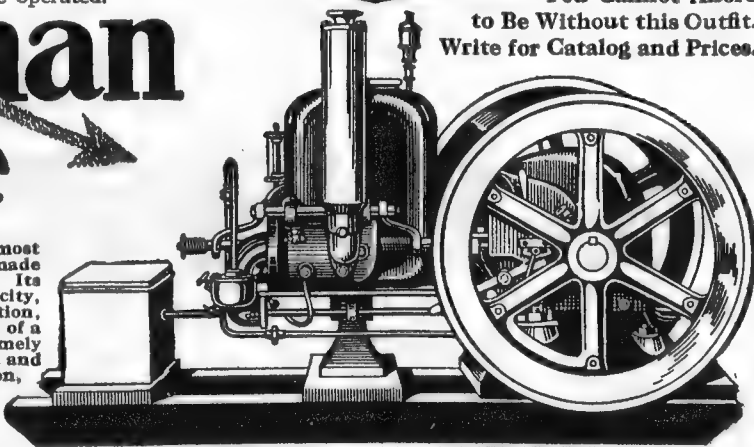
How Canadian Farmers Saved Twelve Million Dollars in One Year

In 1901, Canadian farmers paid \$24,228,515.00 for hired labor. Although, in 1911, the number of weeks of hired labor was 317,622 less, it cost the farmers more by \$10,226,000.00. The cost of farm labor advanced to such an extent that if, in 1911, Canadian farmers had hired as much help as they did in 1901, it would have cost them \$12,862,327.00 more than the same amount did ten years previous. What explains the decrease of 7% in the amount of hired farm labor in the face of a 200% to 300% increase of farm products? The explanation of this puzzling situation, in which there was less farm labor hired and more farm work done, is threefold:—(1) Hired farm labor is getting scarce. (2) Hired farm labor is getting more expensive. (3) Power and Equipment are replacing hired farm labor and actually doing more work at less cost. So many men have enlisted for the War that all lines of industry, including farming, are suffering for workers. Soon it will be almost impossible to get experienced and reliable farm labor. Farmers should be aroused to these facts, and should supply themselves with mechanical helps, such as Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Pumps, Water Systems, Tanks, Saws, Grinders, Silos, Silage Cutters and Fillers, Stable Fittings, Litter Carriers, etc. The most important of these is the Gasoline Engine, for without it very few mechanical helps can be operated.

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Farmer's
Right
Hand—
the Iron
Hand of Power*

Chapman Engine

The Chapman Engine is recognized as the most powerful farm engine made in Canada. It is made in four sizes: 2-h.p., 5-h.p., 7-h.p., and 10-h.p. Its construction is reduced to the utmost simplicity, containing the fewest parts, without complication, and developing its full rated h.p. It is capable of a variation of 250 to 400 r.p.m. It is an extremely light gasoline user, has fly ball governor, speed and fuel regulator; has a straight line valve motion, a non-leakable cast-iron fuel tank, and one of its principal features is the fact that the vital mechanical parts, such as the timing device, governor, gears, valve control, etc., are contained in a cam box of cast iron, which perfectly protects these parts from injury; this cam box may be removed without taking down the engine. The engine is built very heavy, which makes it absolutely steady when running. The Chapman Engine is so good, others try to imitate it, but the best points are covered by patents, and they are found exclusively in the Chapman Engine.

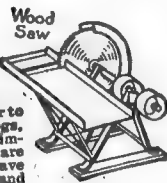


WHICH ENGINE SHOULD A FARMER BUY?

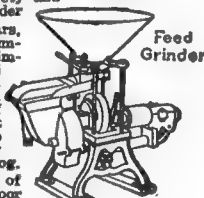
In selecting an engine, the farmer has to choose from a few really high-class Gasoline Engines. First among these is the Chapman Engine. It has proved itself by many years' use on Canadian farms. It was designed for farm use and most perfectly suits its purpose. It is famous for durability, solidity, economical operation, and freedom from "troubles" and delays due to breaks and repairs. The Engine to Buy is the Chapman. Let us send you a Descriptive Book, FREE for the asking.

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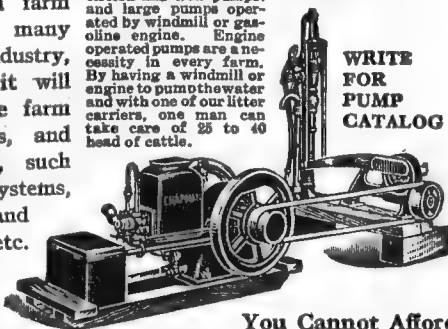
Nothing pays for itself so quickly as a reliable Wood Saw. It enables the farmer to clean up many a cord of logs, tree branches and waste timber. Our Saw Frames are made entirely of steel and have every device for safety and efficiency. Write for folder.



In the past few years, there have been a number of important improvements in Feed Grinders. Our latest model shows several features which are of great advantage. It would be a pleasure to us to send you a copy of our Grinder Catalog.



We carry all kinds of Pumps—domestic indoor cistern and well pumps, and large pumps operated by windmill or gasoline engine. Engine operated pumps are a necessity in every farm. By having a windmill or engine to pump the water and with one of our litter carriers, one man can take care of 25 to 40 head of cattle.



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transcontinental railway rates to the lowest possible terms, and the regulation, by ownership or control, of the inland waterways traffic would direct into Canadian channels a vast volume of trade between the east coast of Asia and the west coast of Europe. Thus state ownership, if applied on land and lake, and sea, would advance the foreign trade of Canada, while at the same time re-people the central provinces under better conditions than the people have ever had, or ever could expect to have under the sur-taxing system of private control.

Since the foregoing paragraphs were written the Commonwealth of Australia has led the rest of the empire by purchasing a line of ocean steamers, to be operated as well as owned by the government; and considering to what extent South Africa has been held in the grip of the shipping ring, there is little doubt that this Dominion will follow Australia.

The Mail Bag

ORIGIN OF "BOOZE"

Editor, Guide:—I saw your little article on the origin of the use of the word "booze." I think it is a very fanciful derivation, the much more probable one being the Hindostanee word "bouza," which means beer, and as that is the beverage the British soldiers generally drink in the canteens the word got imported, like "tiffin" and "mufti."

ROBERT C. YOUNG.

Millet, Alta.

THE PATRIOTIC FUND

Editor, Guide:—I have already urged in The Guide, some time ago, that the dependents of our soldiers should be provided for from Ottawa, just as the pay of our soldiers is, and it would then be fairly borne by everyone in Canada of whatever race or religion according to his means. Hence I will not trouble you with arguments on the subject again, as they are very strong. But I wish to endorse the letter of Charles Blunden, in the Mail Bag page of The Guide of September 6. If the threat to publish names of non-subscribers to patriotic funds is carried out, then many existing subscribers will cease to subscribe as a protest against meanness suggested by politics. Will they at the same time publish how much of the huge dividends of companies around us, augmented by the war, have been donated to the patriotic fund? The statement issued by the central committee for South Alberta explaining why the fund is raised by voluntary subscriptions and not out of the public funds is not convincing.

F. W. GODSAL.

Cowley, Alta.

HAVE DEFINITE UNDERSTANDING

Editor, Guide:—There is need for more definite understandings by farmers in their dealings. This applies particularly to dealings with business organizations of various kinds and perhaps more particularly to those with the banks. Farmers frequently have cause for complaint against these institutions over the limitation of credit or very short term note renewals, or perhaps some other equally important feature of their business relations. The farmer perhaps has in his mind that the banker promised him a certain thing or inferred he would do so and so at a certain time. And because he doesn't do so and so at that time the farmer thinks he is not being properly treated. Business men keep their understandings clear, concise and definite insofar as possible, and usually whether they trust one another or not they put such understanding down in black and white in letter form. The farmer may be sure that in his dealings with business men they are going to have all his obligations carefully jotted down in a way that cannot be gainsaid. They don't trust anything to memory. The farmer owes to himself a like obligation, and to overlook having a definite understanding is only inviting future trouble for himself. This lack of definiteness has been a fruitful source of trouble for farmers during the last few years. A farmer probably made cer-

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tain verbal understandings with agents or banks or loan companies which he believed would be honestly carried out. Perhaps the other party to this supposed understanding had no intention of carrying it out as the farmer saw it, or conditions may have changed and the farmer finds himself under the necessity of meeting some obligation he had figured was safe for some months. A good example of such changed conditions is the replacement of the local bank manager by a new man unacquainted with the district, perhaps lacking a sympathetic interest in farmers and farming, and even perhaps being so green on the job as to know but very little about it. The farmers in the West who would have saved themselves endless worry and real trouble by having more definite agreements regarding their credits or note extensions or other matters are legion. The same applies to other lines of work. There are, of course, well defined limits to this, but greater definiteness in business relations is a much needed step that would go far toward prevention of many of our commonest misunderstandings.

Winnipeg.

E. A. W.

FARMER REPRESENTATION

Editor, Guide:—I was much interested last week in reading a letter in The Guide by D. W. Buchanan suggesting the steps that might be taken by the Western organizations of farmers, and I presume also labor, in regard to the next federal elections, which will take place in the near future. I am sure the sentiment expressed so concisely by Mr. Buchanan is the sentiment of at least two-thirds of the Western farmers, and it only needs an organization such as he suggests to force the "people's movement" to the forefront in federal politics.

The Western spirit fostered by the Grain Growers' Association has been a potent factor in all legislation during the past ten years in the three Western provinces. It has acted as a spark from a magneto to the political machines. The same dynamic spark is needed very badly at Ottawa, and there never has been such a splendid opportunity of getting on a connection as at present.

There are at least twenty outstanding men in connection with the organizations who are imbued with that spirit and if sent down to Ottawa would stand together and be the strongest factor in moulding public opinion both in and out of the House. Besides there will be some vital questions coming up for discussion, such as how the great war debt will be met, how the Western land policy will be handled to get the returned soldiers back to the land, the rural credit banks to assist them, the railway policy where very radical steps must be taken, and many others which, if left to the old political parties, it is an easy guess how they will be handled.

It is up to the farmers' organizations to have their own representatives continually on the job to watch their interests very closely, and how can they do it better than by having their expenses paid by the sessional indemnity which is now being used to foster the old party machines?

I do not think it wise for the Grain Growers' Association to make a move in this direction as an association, but as Mr. Buchanan suggests, a special convention should be called or a series of conventions in the different constituencies to get a more definite expression of the people. Arrangements are being made to hold a convention in Assiniboia in the early part of November and I would suggest that the Free Trade League, which is an active organization with members in each province, call a general convention in Winnipeg during the week of the annual meeting of The Grain Growers' Grain Company, when most of the old stalwarts will be on the job.

May every reader of The Guide who thinks this is the right move get busy and see what can be done.

J. G. MOFFAT.

Estevan, Sask.

NOT WELL SUITED

He was trying to sell a wind-broken horse, and after trotting him around for inspection stroked the horse's back and remarked to the prospective buyer:

"Hasn't he a lovely coat?"

But the other noticed that the horse was panting and answered:

"Oh, I like his coat all right; but I don't like his pants."

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WHAT more could be added? Here is an oven you enjoy using. It saves your fuel, and helps you serve finer meals than you ever thought you would be capable of cooking.

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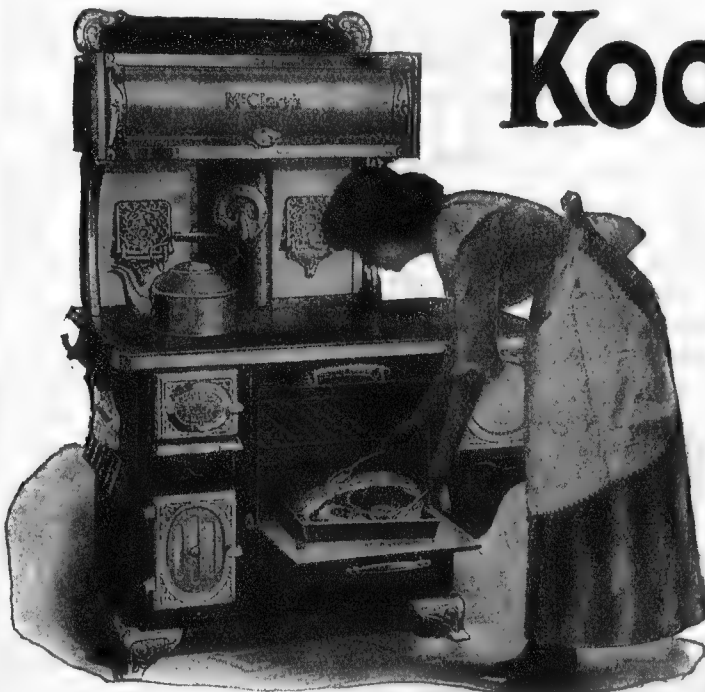
2 There is no guess-work about the heat of this oven. When the oven is right, the tested Kootenay thermometer tells you accurately.

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4 But the saving of coal,—one of the natural reasons for the success of this wonderful range! The nickelled steel allows heat to penetrate into the oven very quickly, but it is the McClary asbestos-lined flue system that directs the heat twice around the oven and stops the usual wastage.

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We have a limited amount of Trust Money to lend on improved farms situated within a ten-mile radius of Elevator and Railway where the owner—not a renter—is in residence, maintaining the farm in first-class shape. We have also some excellent bargains in farms, improved and unimproved, belonging to Trust Estates under our care, which must be realized at once. Send for our lists. Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. References required. Apply to

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WINNIPEG

A Story From Life

About thirty years ago a man of our acquaintance bought a farm. He paid for it with the savings he had on hand, and to put up buildings borrowed \$2,000.00 on a mortgage. Shortly afterwards he died leaving his wife with five sons, the eldest of whom was only ten years of age.

The
London
Life
Insurance
Company
Telleth
A
True
Tale.

It was found that he had wisely taken out a life insurance policy equal to the mortgage he had put on his farm. With the money thus secured, his widow paid off the mortgage and had a free farm with good buildings, on which to support her family. By employing men to work the farm and paying them from the stock and crops raised, she was able to support her family and educate them. At present her five sons are playing an important part in the life of Canada. One is a banker, one a doctor, one a college professor and two are successful business men. Everyone familiar with the case knows that she could not have supported her children and educated them had it not been for the life insurance policy that left her free from debt with a good farm.

If you have a mortgage on your property you will have no trouble in working out the moral of this little story. We have policies to suit your needs whatever they may be. Send us your name and address and we will tell you about them.

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London : Ontario : Canada

**HARMFUL ALBERTA LEGISLATION**

The Alberta government and legislature have gone to an extraordinary length in preventing the collection of mortgage loans in that province. And there is a petition now in circulation, which is being largely signed, calling upon the legislature to enact that during the war it shall be unlawful to collect interest. The War Relief Act of the province protects from suit a citizen who has joined the local militia. There have been several judicial decisions to this effect. Apparently a man who enlists and is subsequently rejected on medical or other grounds receives the protection of the act for one year. Covenants have been abolished in effect, and borrowers who met their payments regularly until this work of art became law now invite the loaning companies to take the property as they do not intend to make any further payments. This is the province which recently in another case registered a seed grain lien eight years after the grain was supplied against a property which had in the meantime changed hands several times.

The province of Alberta exacts payment of an increment tax on the issue of certificate of final foreclosure to a mortgage of a property against which there are probably hundreds of dollars of charges for the destruction of noxious weeds. In other provinces there is some limitation upon the authority given to officials for the destruction of noxious weeds, but Alberta has never seen fit to place any limitation on the amount. Seed grain liens are merely working night and day adding interest charges, and governments seem not to care whether the amount is paid or not. When the quarter section falls into the lending company's hands, the government imposes a surtax or fine because the land is out of cultivation.

Many companies naturally enough have discontinued loaning in Alberta. Some of the companies still have faith that these harmful disabilities will be remedied. The banks and lending companies have given up all hope of the efficacy of persuasion and are now cultivating the sympathy and support of the farmer borrowers. It is found that they are quick to recognize the effect of this outrageous misapplication of legislative authority upon rates of interest and treatment of borrowers. That lending companies will meet with heavy losses is certain. Even in the event of an immediate reconstruction of this vicious legislation, it will be years before confidence in the integrity of the province is re-established. The pitiful part of it all is that there has been an outbreak in the farming community of the purchase of automobiles and threshing outfits such as has not been experienced for at least three years. If governments will not collect the seed grain indebtedness and legislation is enacted to tie the hands of lending companies and other creditors of the farmer, he sees no reason why he should not treat himself to a few comforts such as these.—The Monetary Times (Toronto).

A HINT TO MONEY MAKERS

Most people buy stocks not because they know anything about them, but because they see that they are going up and that other people are buying. Of course this means that other people are selling, for there must be a seller as well as a buyer. When all the financial tipsters and writers and promoters are urging the public to get in quickly and buy some security on promises of prodigious profits, leave that particular security alone. None of the stocks that have had a heavy rise needed promotion of this kind. None of them had it. They were quietly accumulated by those who knew something about their rapidly increasing earnings and their improved condition and favorable outlook.

Some readers may say: "I am not a student of finance. How shall I find the guide posts to success?" Perhaps some of these inquirers have bought a horse, a house or a building lot. Do they buy any of these without investigation, examination and forethought? Probably not. Certainly not if they are careful with their money.

Financial letters are sent out by some of the best banking and brokerage houses. They can be had without charge by writing for them. The financial columns of the newspapers, in cold figures, report the earnings of most of the big corporations and also the facts of particular interest regarding their growth and development. All these are read by the careful investor



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to your family if it costs you as much as \$800 a year to support them. Like buildings, livestock or other property, it should certainly be insured for close to its full value.

Is it?

If not, what will replace to your family the income that may any day cease with your death?

What will keep your wife in the comfort to which you have accustomed her? What will educate your children?

These are vital, urgent questions. Postponing the answer is tempting Fate—as so many have done and left their families in want.

A moderate premium, paid NOW, will INSTANTLY add thousands in cash to your estate, and safeguard your family's future. Can you afford to neglect it?

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The land will support you and pay for itself. An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms, ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands from \$35. Terms—One-twentieth down, balance within twenty years. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc., up to \$2,000, also repayable in twenty years—Interest only 6 per cent. Privilege of paying in full at any time. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to

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A Herd not exceeded for production by any in Canada. Drop a post card for a list of 36 Cows which have been through a year's official test. You do not have to take my word for what the cows have produced. C. A. JULIAN SHARMAN, Old Basing Farm, Red Deer, Alta.

who can then make up his own mind as to what he should do, confirming his judgment perhaps by watching the stock exchange reports from day to day. These show the number of shares of each stock sold and the rise or fall in prices. This is a very simple thing to do. Try it and see.—Jasper, in Leslie's.

REGISTER RENEWALS OF LIENS

At the last session of the Alberta legislature an amendment was made to the ordinance respecting hire receipts and conditional sales, providing that in order to preserve the rights contained therein, a renewal statement of the amount still due for principal and interest and of all payments made on account of lien notes and hire receipts shall be filed within thirty days of the expiration of two years from the first filing, and thereafter renewals shall be filed within thirty days of the expiration of one year from the day of the former filing. Where the first filing was made two years or more before the passing of the amendment the renewal shall be filed within six months of the date of the amendment.

The amendment was passed on April 19, 1916, so that the time for registering renewals of lien notes and hire receipts originally filed two years or more prior to April 19 last will expire on October 18 next.

Renewals must have an affidavit attached setting forth that the statement is true and that the sale or bailment writing is not kept on foot for any fraudulent purpose or to defeat, delay or prejudice creditors, and they must be filed in the registration district where the property is situated at the time of the making of the statement. Parties holding lien notes or hire receipts who do not file renewal statements as required lose their lien on the goods or chattels.

PRICES OF VESSELS

Announcement has been made recently by Lloyds of the prices realized on the sale of vessels that changed owners during the second quarter of 1916. From the figures submitted it will be perceived that the profits of ocean navigation companies must have been enormous during the last two years to make it possible for them to pay such prices.

In the case of the King, a vessel of 7,300 tons cargo capacity, the price realized was \$608,310, the ship having cost \$223,860; in the case of the Knutsford, with 6,500 tons cargo capacity, the ship was sold in 1913 for \$136,260, in February, 1916, for \$379,585, and more recently for \$486,650.

Among other sales of steamers are noted the Robert Dollar, 8,800 tons cargo capacity, built in 1911, sold in April, 1916, for \$1,362,620; the Kirkfield, 8,400 tons, built the same year, was sold about the same time for \$778,640; and the Bland Hall and Albert Hall, each 8,250 tons, built in 1914, were sold during the past quarter for \$875,970 and \$729,975, respectively. The Winnfield, 5,800 tons, built in 1901, was sold in 1907 for \$108,525; in April, 1915, for \$184,925; in June, 1915, for \$199,525; in December, 1915, for \$274,960; and in June, 1916, for \$374,720.

A sailing vessel, the Pesca, net tonnage 1,493, was sold in 1912 for \$9,733, and within the last few weeks for \$107,065; the sailer Fingal, 2,435 net tons, which was sold in 1910 for \$17,030 and in 1915 for \$34,065, brought \$214,125 in 1916; the Dunsyre, 2,056 net tons, sold in 1910 for \$20,925, changed hands during the past quarter at \$139,180.

CO-OPERATIVE SEED CENTRES

At a meeting of the Saskatchewan members of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, held in Saskatoon on September 6, the question of marketing the registered seed produced was discussed. The majority of the members appeared to be of the opinion that a co-operative marketing association was desirable to handle members' grain. It was pointed out that such an organization could insure uniformity in quality by operating a central cleaning plant and could advertise the product of the producers much more economically than could each man individually. L. H. Newman, secretary of the C.S.G.A., explained how the members of the association in Quebec were conducting such a selling agency.

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When you ship your livestock, grain or dairy produce, ensure prompt payment by putting thru a Union Bank of Canada Draft on the Consignee. This is the business-like way, and will save you delayed payments and sometimes loss. The cost is trifling—see the Manager about it. Over 315 Branches—Manitoba over 40, Saskatchewan over 90, Alberta over 50, British Columbia over 10.

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Hens 140c
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Express Money Order mailed same day birds received. Crates furnished on request. Prices are F.O.B. Winnipeg and are absolutely guaranteed.

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100 REGISTERED SHORTHORN HEIFERS
and cows, bred in Manitoba and Ontario. Home bred and selected from a number of splendid herds. Clydesdales and Yorkshires. Popular prices. J. Bousfield, Prop., MacGregor, Man. 38tf

REGISTERED OXFORD DOWN SHEEP AND
Berkshire pigs, young stock, for sale. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 38-8

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BROWNE BROS., NEUDORF, SASK.—BREED-
ers of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale

HOLSTEINS—A FAMILY COW OR A CAR
lot; also aires. Address D. B. Howell, Secretary E. Sask. Holstein Breeders, Langenburg, Sask. 35-10

FOR SALE—FOUR YEAR OLD AYRSHIRE
bulls, order from ad. Williamson, Carmangay, Alta.

SHEEP

SHEEP FOR SALE—3,000 GRADE SHROP-
shire, Lincoln, Cotswold and range breeding ewes and fine Shropshire lambs. Also 250 grade and registered Shropshire, Oxford, Suffolk and Rambouillet rams. Buy your breeding stock early. Simon Downie & Sons, Carstairs, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED OXFORD RAM
Lambs. T. A. Somerville, Hartney, Man. 34-8

FOR SALE—SHROPSHIRE RAM LAMBS,
headed by registered rams, seven years. The Misses Williams, Carmangay, Alta. 39-3

FOR SALE—20 SPLENDID OXFORD RAMS.
They are the choice of 62 purchased from Peter Arkell & Son. Also 2 Shropshires. Your selection at \$25 each. Geo. F. Root, Water Glen, Alta.

FARM LANDS

RANCH FOR SALE—19,000 ACRES LEASED,
15 years to run, 1/4 deeded good house, barn, corrals, all necessary implements, property well watered and all under fence. No agents. Terms. Address, A. Laysell, 520 Centre St., Calgary.

BUY A FARM WITHOUT MONEY—EXPERI-
enced farmers who have the necessary means and equipment can purchase choice Alberta wheat lands from us without making any cash payment, the land to be paid for on crop payment plan. Write Gilbert Brothers Ltd., Calgary, Alberta.

FARM AND RANCH FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES:
over 100 cattle. Hay for winter stacked, 50 horses with pure bred Belgian stallion. Cattle sale this year was over \$7,000. Have 200 acres of crop to thresh yet. Full supply of machinery; plenty of stable and house room. Have lived here thirty years. All my land is clear of debt except one half section. Would like to sell to industrious and respectable family. Unable to find satisfactory men and cannot do the work with my own family is reason for selling. Come to or wire me. James Carson, Ebeneser Valley, Ebeneser, Sask.

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HIDES ARE HIGH—WE PAY HIGHEST
market prices for green and dry beef hides, calfskins, sheepskins, wool, horse-hides, horse-hair. Write us for price list and shipping tags. J. E. Love, 403 4th St. E., Calgary.

FINANCIAL

GRAIN GROWERS' GRAIN CO. SHARES
wanted. State price. C. F. Williams, 587 Balmoral St., Winnipeg, Man. 39-2

FARM MACHINERY

SAWING MACHINERY—SPECIAL OFFERINGS
of sawing, logging, mill machinery, engines and boilers. A. B. Smith, 592 Erin St., Winnipeg.

HORSES AND PONIES

U. A. WALKER & SONS, CARNEGIE, MAN.,
breeders of Clydesdales. Mares and Fillies for sale. 23-4f

FARM HELP

GOOD BUTTER MAKER, NINE YEARS EX-
perience, desires position in creamery after November. W. Kjerulf, Henriel, Sask.

FARM SUPPLIES

WINTER APPLES, SUGAR, SALT AND OTHER
farm supplies at lowest wholesale prices, car lots. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Winnipeg.

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

200 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN FALL RYE FOR
sale, \$1.00 per bushel, sacks extra. J. S. Walters, Halbrite, Sask.

FOR SALE—GOOD CLEAN MARQUIS SEED
wheat, No. 1 government graded, sample on request. Apply M. E. Harley, Box 226, Chamberlain, Sask.

SWINE

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE
winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald and Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

LONG IMPROVED ENGLISH BERKSHIRE
pigs. Our prize winning sows just littered. Order spring pigs now. Chas. W. Weaver, Deloraine, Man. 21tf

LARGE, PROLIFIC, REGISTERED BERK-
shires, any age. Pigs from old stock. A. L. Watson, Fillmore, Sask. 33-8

REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY PIGS, TWO
to four months, \$15.00 to \$20.00 each. John Haasard, Dauphin, Man. 36-6

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC JERSEY
hogs, various ages, both sexes, good quality, prices right. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta. 36-4

FOR SALE—3 BOARS, BERKSHIRE, 1 YEAR
old, and one sow same age, of prize winning stock. Price \$40 each, good ones. John Campbell, 520 Russell St., Brandon. 39-3

PURE BRED TAMWORTH PIGS FOR SALE,
Jan. litters, both sexes, ready for use at present, also spring litters. Write for particulars. George Campbell, Killarney, Man. 39-5

REGISTERED POLAND CHINA SWINE FOR
sale, good thrifty pigs, both sexes. Two sow pigs from Sutherland Queen, 1st and 2nd under 6 months. Sutherland Queen the champion sow in her class at Saskatoon Exhibition. Jas. M. Welker, Box 247 Sutherland. 39-2

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, DOORS, WINDOWS, STORM SASH.
No. 2 boards and shiplap, \$19.00; No. 3 1 x 4 flooring, \$22.00; XXX shingles, \$3.15. Get our Illustrated Catalogue and Price List. It gives low prices on a great variety of Doors, Windows, Hardware, Storm Sash and other materials. Ask for prices on car lots. A. B. Cushing Lumber Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. 27tf

40,000 SPLIT CEDAR FENCE POSTS FOR SALE,
thoroughly dried, price 5 cents f.o.b. Blackpool, B.C. Address Geo. Fennell, Chuchua, B.C.

BUY LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATH, DOORS,
windows, direct from mill and save 20% to 40%. We ship on approval. Write for price list or send bill for delivered price. F.M.T.C. Lumber Company, Vancouver, B.C.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES IN CAR LOAD
lots at wholesale prices. Send list of what you want and we will quote prices delivered your station. Enterprise Lumber Co. Edmonton, Alberta.

LUMBER AND FENCE POSTS—HIGHEST
grades, lowest prices, the first to sell direct to farmers. Write before ordering elsewhere. McCollum Lumber and Supply Co., Winnipeg. 31

PATENTS AND LEGAL

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-
itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa, and other principal cities. 7tf

ERNEST LAYCOCK, B.A., LL.B., BARRISTER
and Solicitor, Wilkie, Sask.

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-
son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, LL.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, LL.B. Offices 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 158. Telephone Garry 4783.

PLANT SOME TREES

A permanent wood lot is an essential part of a well organized farm. In the mountain valleys and along the streams in the plains, nature has provided these wood lots. In many places, however, the farmer must plant and raise his wood lot.

The wood lot is convenient in providing fuel, posts, and wood for repairs. It may also serve as a windbreak and for shelter for stock. On light soils or on steep slopes the trees will bind the soil to prevent erosion. A wood lot needs proper protection from stock and fire and intelligent thinning. After planting and cultivation during a few years, if the wood lot is of artificial origin, the work expended in it and the harvesting of its crops may be done in the winter, when other work is not pressing.

Besides the direct value of a wood lot in furnishing wood and shelter, its aesthetic value in improving the appearance of the farm and in furnishing recreation is of considerable importance in making life more worth living. Incidentally the well-kept, properly located wood lot adds selling value to the farm out of all proportion to the cost of establishing or tending the grove.—W. J. Morrill, Colorado Agricultural College.

Better Than Bonds

Never before has there been such a demand for farms as there is right now. Farm lands are a better security than bonds. Coming on top of the boom collapse in 1913, the war has increased the value of good farm lands by enhancing the price of all the farmer produces.

Thousands of farmers who had moved into the towns and cities in the boom days are now back on the farm and the "Back to the Land" movement continues.

The big crop of 1915 enabled many farmers who were renting to buy farms of their own. All these things have helped to bring about the present demand for farm lands.

Do you wish to rent, buy, sell or exchange a farm? Among the 34,600 readers of The Guide there are those who want to buy and those who have farms for sale. A classified advertisement in The Guide is the simplest and quickest method for the buyer and seller to get together, and it is so cheap—only four cents per word per insertion.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with the readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice. This means that every advertisement will be read by every prospective buyer. This is the strong advantage of this classified section.

Advertising rates are given at the top of this page. Send in your order now accompanied by the amount for the number of times you wish your ad. to run, and let The Guide demonstrate to you, as it has to hundreds of other farmers, how it can sell.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Help Your Moulting Hens Start Them Laying Early

MOULTING is a necessary evil—it can't be stopped, but it can be rushed through. Moulting hens cannot lay. It takes all their energy to get rid of the old quills and make room for new feathers. Help them to hurry through with



Pratts Poultry Regulator

—the tried and proven poultry tonic and conditioner. Tones up the entire system. Gives strength and vigor to expel the old feathers and starts your hens laying early. At your Dealer's—12-lb. pails, \$1.50; 25-lb. pails, \$3.00; 100-lb. bags, \$9.00; also in pkgs. at 30c, 60c and \$1.20.



Money Back if Not Satisfied.

Write TO-DAY for Pratts New Book, "Poultry Wrinkles." It's FREE.

PRATT FOOD CO. OF CANADA, Ltd.

68-5 Claremont St., TORONTO. P-7

Co-operation

THIS is the age of co-operative buying. Send us your address and let us tell you how to buy by this plan. The Flour that is always good.

Daily
Capacity
300 Barrels

ECHO MILLING COMPANY,
GLADSTONE, MAN.



Horses

Auction Sales every Tuesday and Friday
at **LAYZELL'S HORSE Repository**
RIVERSIDE, CALGARY.

From two to three hundred head always on hand. Owing to the large number of Ranchers leaving for the front and the closing out of a lot of the big leases, horses in Calgary are cheap. You can buy one or a carload. We have a large stock of yearlings and two-year-olds to sell in lots to suit purchaser. Horses loaded on C.P.R., C.N.R. or G.T.P. free of charge.

If you want horses come to the Recognized Horse Market of Western Canada.

CORRESPONDENCE A PLEASURE

Telegraphic address: **HORSES, CALGARY.** Phone M 2260.

P.S.—We have horses of the blocky type. If you want horses come to Calgary where they are cheap.

\$69⁰⁰ RUBBER BELTS FOR \$39⁰⁰



Any time we have an opportunity to make a big saving on any much needed article we take advantage of it, because we know that most men are ready to buy if they can save money by so doing.

When a manufacturer came along and offered us a number of threshers' belts at a big reduction on regular list prices we quickly closed the deal and we are letting you in on it, provided you order without delay because the quantity is very limited. There are three different lots but only a few of each.

Lot No. 1.—Five-ply Canvas Belts, 150 feet long, 8 inches wide and absolutely guaranteed. Regular price \$65.00.

Our Price, while they last **\$52.50**

Lot No. 2.—Five-ply Canvas Belts, 150 feet long, 7 inches wide, absolutely guaranteed. Regular price \$59.45.

Our Price, while they last **\$45.00**

Lot No. 3.—Four-ply Rubber Belts, 8 inches wide and of splendid quality. Regular price \$69.00.

Our Price, while they last **\$39.00**

H. R. HAWKEY COMPANY

Winnipeg

Canada

SAVE DOCKAGE, CLEAN YOUR GRAIN BEFORE MARKETING WITH King of Wild Oat Separators



The Lincoln "NEW SUPERIOR" Wild Oat Separator

With our patented open and blank space sleeves, it positively separates every wild oat seed, causing them to lie flat, and not 'up on end'

It is **STRONG, WELL BUILT AND BOLTED—NOT NAILED**

Our machine is built to clean any kind of grain and do perfect work. What the "NEW SUPERIOR" cannot do, no other can do. Exceptionally easy to operate, it will appeal to your customers.

Made in sizes, 24, 32 and 42 inches wide, with or without bagger, and with power attachment for gasoline engine if desired.

Cushman Motor Works of Canada, Limited

Builders of light weight, high grade Gasoline Engines for all farm power work
287 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG, MAN.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR

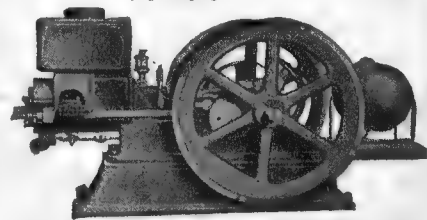
Fanning Mills—Smut and Pickling Machines—Vacuum Washing Machines—Lincoln Grinders—Lincoln Saws—Incubators—Universal Hoists—Langdon Ideal Self Feeders—Portable Grain Elevators—Wagner Hardware Specialties—Mountaineer and Little Giant Neck Yoke Centres—Combination Threshing Outfits

"HARVEST OVER"—Means Prepare for Winter LET THE

WATERLOO BOY DO YOUR CHORES

Right now—at the end of the harvest—is the time you need a Gas Engine most. For the thousand and one jobs on the farm which must be done before winter sets in **The Waterloo Boy Gas Engine** will prove your best mechanical hired man. It will cut more wood in one day than you need for 12 months. It will grind your feed, run the cream separator and churn, pump your water and take the wife's drudgery out of wash day.

Stocked in sizes ranging from 1 1/2 H.P. to 24 H.P. Can be had either mounted on skids or on sub-base. Price determined according to H.P. Fully guaranteed by the manufacturer for 5 years against defective workmanship. The best at any price. Write and tell us what engine (how mounted) you require, and we will be pleased to quote you. Prompt delivery guaranteed. We also handle Gas Tractors, Grain Grinders, Cordwood and Pole Saws, Electric Lighting Machinery, Hand and Power Washing Machines, Grain Elevators, Pump Jacks, Milking Machines, Belting and Threshers' Supplies.



One of your neighbors owns one—ask him if he would part with it.

Gasoline Engine and Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Importers and Breeders of Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys

North Battleford, Saskatchewan

We have over 50 stallions of above breeds at our stables and these are of the big drafty kind and very few of the colts will be short of a ton at maturity.

If you need a horse next spring now is the time to get it and you can not only get it much cheaper, but you can break him in and work him this winter, and he will be healthier, surer and will be acclimated in your locality.

We have a system of insurance which removes all risk for two years from the purchaser.

Anyone needing an exchange can be assured of a fair and honest deal. We guarantee every horse. Ample time to responsible parties.

Ask our customers how we use them.

Vanstone & Rogers

JAMES BROOKS

Managing Salesman.

North Battleford, Sask.

All Roads Run To Your Home

THE people of Western Canada have kept pace with the development of the country. The wealth which our vast grain fields produce annually has been wisely spent in improving

The home
The farm
The livestock
The quality and yield
of grains

IT is the wide-awake aggressiveness of the people which has made possible this development.

You have always been eager to seize upon all forces working in your best interest. Those things which have helped you advance furthest with the least waste, trouble and expense.

WE now bring to your home through the medium of our catalogue, merchandise for your needs, your comforts, your happiness and your prosperity.

In truth all roads will run to your home if you will but send right now for your copy of our catalogue—then use constantly the service of

THE **NEWMAN** CO.
F.S. WINNIPEG CANADA LIMITED

75

FISH

You must be tired eating meat. Try a change. Eat fish. Our Salt Fish Department is now fully equipped for making shipments. Make your selection from the varieties listed below and mail us your order.

Brick Cod, 1 and 2 lbs. Lb. \$0.12	Whitefish, 100 lb. kegs.
Strip Cod, 30 lb. boxes. Lb. .14	Each \$9.00
Salt Herring, 100 lb. keg.	Whitefish, 20 lb. pails.
Each 6.00	Each 2.15
Salt Herring, 20 lb. pails.	Mackerel, 20 lb. pails.
Each 1.65	Each 4.00

We guarantee every pound we ship. Terms: Cash with order.
We will mail recipe "How to Take Care of Fish" with each shipment.
Bankers: Dominion Bank, North End Branch.

THE CONSUMERS FISH CO. Winnipeg, Man.

FREE



Great PEDALMOBILE
Racing And-A
Guaranteed
WATCH

The great racing Pedalmobile is built exactly like a 6 cylinder 20 horsepower motor car. It has real electric head lights, wind shield, gasoline tank, long sweeping hood, mud guard, radiator, horn, lamps, etc.

HERE IS THE GRANDEST PROPOSITION EVER MADE

BOYS, you can earn this big, handsome racing Pedalmobile and be the pride of the town. Pedalmobiling is the greatest sport ever invented. You simply jump in the car, apply the speed lever, touch your feet to the pedal and go spinning along to beat the band. Put on your coaster and take the hills without pedalling, turn the sharpest corners without fear of spilling, blow your horn if any one is in the way, or reverse your speed lever and stop. In fact, the Pedalmobile will do everything a real auto will do but burn up gasoline. Beats bicycling all hollow, and just think of it, boys, you can get a racing Pedalmobile absolutely free and a jim dandy guaranteed watch as well that anybody would be proud to own. It has double solid nickel case, famous American movement, stem wind and stem set and absolutely guaranteed for one year.

If you are a live go-ahead boy and these two grand prizes interest you, just send us your name and address. We want you to help us advertise and increase the demand for Fairy Berries, the delightful new cream candy coated breath perfume that everybody just loves.

Write today and we'll send you FREE, a big 10c. package of "Fairy Berries" to try yourself and with it just 35 handsome packages to introduce among your friends at only 10c. a package. Open your sample package, try "Fairy Berries" yourself and then ask all your friends to try them.

They'll like them so much that everybody will like to try a package or two, and you'll sell them all very quickly. It is easy. Return our \$3.50 when your sales are completed and we'll promptly send you the magnificent watch, all charges paid, and the big Pedalmobile you can also receive without selling any more goods by simply showing your fine prize to your friends and getting only six of them to sell our goods and earn our fine premiums as you did.

Hurry Boys. Be the first Pedalmobile driver in your town. Other boys are earning these fine watches and great cars, and you can too. You take no risk. If you cannot sell all the "Fairy Berries," you can return them and get prizes or cash for what you do sell. Write today to

THE REGAL MANUFACTURING CO., Limited, Dept. W 18 TORONTO, ONT. 26B

The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 11

Mackenzie—Seven reports received. There is still about ten or fifteen per cent. of crop to cut and no threshing has yet been done. Damage from rust, hail and frost is reported. Wheat is expected to average from 12 to 20 bushels per acre of a poor sample. Excessive wet weather is causing late cutting in some localities, and this, too, made haying difficult, slough hay being inaccessible. Three report expected shortage of seed wheat. Potato crop is good.

Saltecoats—Six points heard from. Rust, hail, frost and, around Spy Hill, a cyclone damaged crops. Most of the crop cut but little threshing done. Average yield of wheat 10 to 14 bushels of a poor grade. Wet weather delaying threshing. Oats are light, averaging 40 bushels per acre. Hay is plentiful and potato crop is good.

Qu'Appelle—Twelve points reporting. All grain but feed oats is cut, but little threshing done. Damage from hail, hot winds and rust has reduced crop yields. Wheat should average 12 to 14 bushels per acre. Some 2 Northern, but the bulk No. 3 Northern and lower grades. Wet weather is holding up threshing. Oats are a fair crop, yielding 40 bushels per acre. Three reports expect shortage of seed wheat. Hay is plentiful.

Assiniboia—Twelve points heard from. Most of the grain is cut but wheat has been badly damaged by rust. Some hail damage. In some places considerable threshing has been done. Yield is low. Wheat average 8 bushels No. 5 wheat. Oats 35 bushels, and barley 25. Harvesting is being delayed by rain. Two expect seed wheat shortage. Hay is a good crop, also potatoes.

Weyburn—Nine reports received. Bad weather is delaying threshing. All cutting is finished but crop has been badly damaged with rust. Wheat will yield from 9 to 11 bushels per acre. Oats 35 bushels. Three expect shortage of seed wheat. Summerfallow land has increased 10 to 30 per cent. Hay is generally plentiful and potato crop good.

Moose Jaw—Twenty-five reports received. Rain is keeping harvesting from proceeding. All crop is cut and from 5 to 50 per cent. threshing done. Rust has damaged crops and hail is recorded in some places. Wheat yields vary from 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Grade is low, from No. 3 down. Oats average 45 bushels. Some flax about 12 bushels per acre. Hay is plentiful.

Regina—Seven reports received. Showery weather is making threshing slow, but most of the crop is cut. Rust damage is reported general and yield of wheat is estimated about 15 bushels per acre. Oats are good crop, yielding 50 bushels and barley 30. Two report shortage of seed wheat. Some increase is noted in summerfallow area. Hay, where grown, is plentiful. Potatoes average just fair.

Maple Creek—Thirteen points heard from. Most of the crop is cut but little threshing done. Damage by hail, rust and frost is reported and the average yield of wheat is around 15 bushels per acre. Some report good grade, but most from No. 3 and lower. Most reports state increase in summerfallow area. Oats should yield 45 bushels per acre. Very little barley. Hay is plentiful and potato crop good.

Swift Current—Twelve reports received mention rust damage and three hail and frost damage. Crop is cut but not much threshing done. Average yield of wheat 15 bushels, varying from Feed to No. 2 Northern. Some points report wet weather and two expect shortage of seed wheat. Oats will average 45 bushels per acre. Hay is good crop except from three reports, where sloughs were too full to cut.

Kindersley—Twenty-one points heard from. Rust, frost and some hail have reduced yields in this district. About 15 per cent. of the crop remains to be cut and little threshing has been done. Wet weather is responsible for holding up harvesting operations. Estimated wheat yield averages 18 bushels per acre, altho some reports state as high as 30 bushels at some points. Oats are a fair crop at about 45 to 50 bushels per acre. Grade of wheat varies from No. 2 Northern to Feed. Hay is plentiful but hard to get at and put up on account of rain. Potatoes only fair.

Continued on Page 27



ROYAL YEAST

No. 1 HEALTH MATTRESS

The Filling of Every HEALTH Mattress is Absolutely Pure

Nothing but clean curled wood-fibre, covered with layers of pure, sanitary cotton felt goes into Health Mattresses. Therefore they are—

Sanitary and Comfortable yet Moderate in Price

Made in a clean, daylight factory. Attractive tickings.

Your dealer sells the HEALTH Mattress, or will get it for you if you ask for it by name.

Look for the "Health" trade-mark on every mattress.

THE ALASKA BEDDING CO. LIMITED

Everything in Bedsteads and Bedding

WINNIPEG
Calgary Regina
"Alaska on an article means High Grade Every Particle" 34W

The Strongest Expression

of care for dependent ones is—adequate Life Insurance.

Make this essential provision carefully. Use discrimination.

The closest scrutiny will find no Policies to equal those of

THE GREAT-WEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Dept. "I" Head Office: WINNIPEG

Over \$125,000,000 of Insurance in force

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE.—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. H. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.

A COMMUNITY LAUNDRY

Are there any community laundries on the prairie? I have not heard of them, but there are such laundries, organized by clubs of women and run successfully, in country districts. In the first place a community laundry is a laundry run without profit to anyone but the women who establish it. If a club of women start it, then only the club members profit by it, but other women may send their washing.

The advantage of having the washing and part of the ironing done away from home appeals to both men and women, and it could be managed. In the first place, choose a place for the laundry that will cost as little as possible. If you have a creamery it would be advisable to run the laundry in connection with it. If not, perhaps you have a basement in your club house that could be utilized. If not, perhaps there is some other place that could be fitted up at a small cost. The equipment is the next problem. A committee of women should be appointed to investigate this matter and report on the cost, laid down, of the tubs, the wringers, the drain pipes put in, the mangle, the engine and the stove, as well as the wages of the man or woman who would run it.

In one district the woman who had gone around from house to house washing was chosen to do the work, and did it well. The washing was collected by the wagons that called for the children to take them to the consolidated school. The laundry was near the school and the parcels were again delivered by the same means.

The payment for equipment was made in ten equal payments, and by charging a reasonable amount for the laundry work done for outsiders there was enough money made by the laundry to pay for the equipment. The members of the club paid only half as much for their laundry as the women not members, and in the case mentioned there were enough non-members patronized the laundry to make it pay for itself. This would not always be the case.

The mangle ironed all the sheets and table cloths and towels, in fact, all the flat things were returned home beautifully washed and ironed and folded, at much less than half the cost of having them washed at a regular laundry, and at less than a regular laundry price to those who were not members but patronized the laundry.

One woman said she did her sewing in the time she had formerly devoted to washing and ironing, and she considered that she had made money, because the garments made were cheaper and wore better than the ready-mades she had been accustomed to buy.—Selected.

PURCHASE BUILDING

Altho you have not heard from us for some time, we are still "up and doing." I am pleased to report that the members of Wynyard Grain Growers' Association have purchased a building that was formerly used as a boarding house. It has been remodelled, and we have a delightful rest room fitted up upstairs. There is also a kitchen and other conveniences. This is where we hold our meetings, the men using the downstairs part. After each meeting we serve a ten-cent lunch, the proceeds of which keep our treasury deposits on the increase.

Our Women's Section has twenty-one members, but we hope to have more before the end of the year. We have started a library by each member donating as many books as they could afford, and one of the members has been appointed librarian. We try to have one of the members prepare a paper on a subject of special interest at each meeting, as this makes the meetings more interesting. In June a joint meeting was held to make arrangements for our annual Grain Growers' picnic, which was held on the shore of Big Quill Lake.

A committee has been appointed to look after the welfare of the soldier's

wives and children in this community. We have made an autograph quilt with some two hundred and eighty-eight names on it. We have sold two hundred tickets at twenty-five cents each on this quilt, which will be disposed of by raffle. The proceeds from the sale of tickets will be donated to the Red Cross fund.

On June 3, the Rev. Wm. McCoy attended our meeting and suggested the idea of an annual union church service to be held for the Grain Growers. The idea was heartily endorsed by the members, and a committee was appointed who worked with the ministers of the several local churches, so that on July 9 the first annual Grain Growers' church service was held in the Good Templars' Hall.

MRS. J. E. SHINNERS.

Sec., Wynyard W.S.G.G.A.

We are heartily grateful to the Wynyard secretary for sending such an excellent report. Other associations cannot help but find it full of encouragement. That is a fine idea about serving the ten-cent teas, especially if the men partake of the good things and also put in their ten cents. One of the best and easiest ways to get the co-operation of the men members seems to be to serve a good lunch. The idea of a Grain Growers' church service is one that other associations might well endorse and follow suit. It might be possible to set a special date for the province and have a special service held wherever there were enough Grain Growers to attend.—E. A. S.

INVESTIGATING TWILIGHT SLEEP

The members of the Dilke Women Grain Growers' Association are working along lines that mark their society a progressive one. Mrs. A. M. McCord, their reporter, in a very interesting letter writes that their last meeting was held in the dining room of the Dilke Hotel, with Mrs. Osbourne, their president, in the chair. A letter was read from the minister of education in answer to one regarding women trustees. The members were disappointed to find that women must be ratepayers to be eligible, and as few women are ratepayers, the matter had to be postponed until the legislature sees fit to allow women to become registered as ratepayers in lieu of the fact that they should be called property owners because of their dower rights in the piece of land on which the home is situated. The question of a hospital at Dilke was discussed, and the members have instructed the secretary to write to Dr. Seymour, Regina, for information.

A letter was read, entitled "Woman's Right to Twilight Sleep." The members were all interested, and instructed the secretary to obtain the book, "Twilight Sleep." Mrs. McCord also writes that the members wish more information regarding the \$25 paid every woman at childbirth, to procure necessary comforts for herself and babe. The members are up with the times and are going to have instruction in first aid. Ten minute chats will be given by Mrs. Laurie Link, a graduate of the St. John's Ambulance Society, England.

A demonstration on canning greens was given at this meeting by one of the members, and all were asked to sample the canned greens, which proved excellent. Lunch was served at the close of this very interesting meeting by two of the members. The association boasts a membership of no less than twenty-four. We wish them continued success in their work.—E. A. S.

PATRIOTIC DONATION

Dear Miss Stocking:—Enclosed please find post office order for \$23, the proceeds of a picnic, from the Pearl Lake men and women Grain Growers, for the Red Cross Society. I am also enclosing a paper read at our meeting on "Butter Making." We all thought it very good.

MISS K. MAIN,
Sec., Pearl Lake W.S.G.G.A.



Gold Standard

Just Like an Old Friend

Always the same, smiling a welcome across the breakfast table every morning. It looks good and is good, and it improves on acquaintance. The introduction is easy, too —

Just a tablespoonful of **Gold Standard Coffee** for each cup required. Bring the water slowly to boiling point and allow it to boil one-half minute; add one-quarter cup cold water to settle, and serve in three minutes.

You can get it at your grocers.

The Gold Standard Mfg. Co.
Winnipeg, Man.

New COAL OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GASOLINE

10 Days FREE—Send No Money

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. You can't possibly lose a cent. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Lights and is put out like old oil lamp. Tests by Government and 34 leading Universities show that it

Burns 70 Hours on One Gallon

common coal oil (kerosene), no odor, smoke or noise, simple, clean, won't explode. Three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. **Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition.** Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make. **Yours FREE** under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Absolutely Free Trial Proposition and learn how to get one free.

MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 511 Aladdin Building, WINNIPEG

Largest Coal Oil (Kerosene) Mantle Lamp House in the World

Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold \$1 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring says: "98 per cent of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemmerling says: "No flattery talk necessary. Sell itself." Thousands who are coming money endorse the Aladdin just as strongly. **NO MONEY REQUIRED.** We furnish stock to reliable men to get started. Ask for our distributor's plan, and learn how to secure an appointment and make big money in unoccupied territory. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work.

A Coal and Wood Range With a HIGH OVEN

LIGHTER DAY HIGH OVEN RANGE

Every Woman should know of this Labor-Saving Range

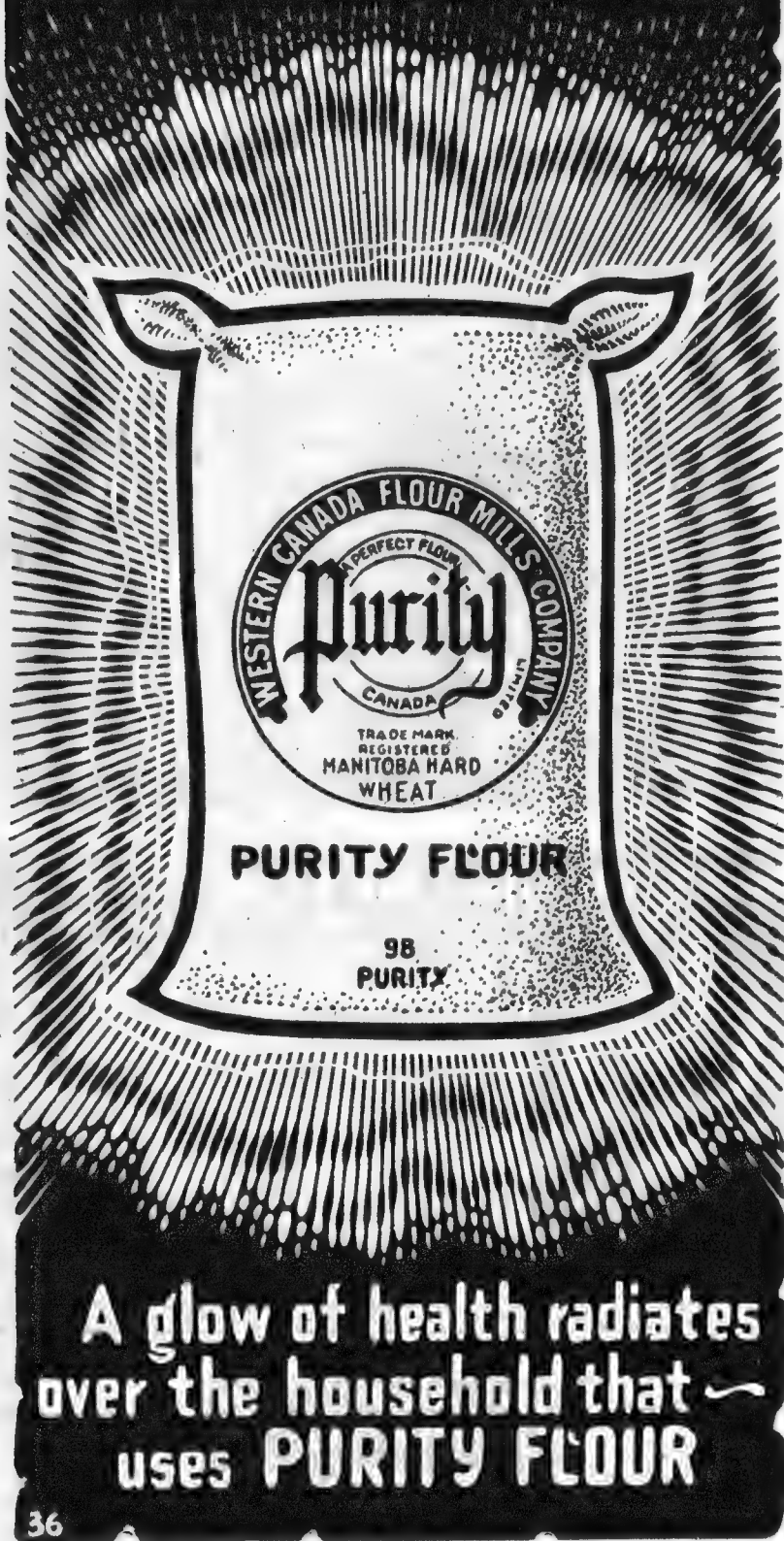
Built to standing height—saves back-breaking stooping—easy to sweep under. Glass door on scientifically placed oven—watch food baking without stooping. A wonderful range, replete with labor-saving devices which are fully described and illustrated (from life) in the interesting little booklet "A Lighter Day in the Kitchen." Your copy is ready. Write Now.

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Makers of "Hecla" Furnaces
Dept. E.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

CLARE BROS. WESTERN LTD., Dept. E., Winnipeg.
Send me free photo-story of the LIGHTER DAY RANGE
Name Address Also send copy to—

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More Bread and Better Bread



A Worth While Suggestion
Put a stop to your coal troubles by using

Cardiff King Coal

The King of Clean Lump Coals

You can be added to our mailing list on request and receive each month one of our picture calendars. Agents handle King Coal in every town.

NO DUST NO CLINKERS AN HONEST CLEAN COAL

The Cardiff Collieries Limited

401 Agency Building, Edmonton, Alta.

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

WHO'LL BE THE PRIZE WINNERS?

Once again we want the readers of the Young Canada Club to furbish up their pens and write us the best stories they can think up on the subject: Nature's Freaks. It should be an easy task for boys and girls who live in the country and have long walks to school. Surely every one of you has seen some strange thing in nature that you could write about.

Prizes of story books will be given for the three best stories received, and any new writers who enclose a self-addressed and stamped envelope with their stories will receive one of the club's pretty Maple Leaf pins.

Please remember that all stories must have the signature of a parent or teacher to show that the work is original and done without help from anyone, that they must be written on only one side of the paper and in pen and ink, and that they should be clearly addressed to Dixie Patton, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Any boy or girl under seventeen years may send in a story for this contest which closes on October 31.

DIXIE PATTON.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

A Prize Story.

My chief reason for liking to go to school is to get a good education, without which I would be greatly handicapped when I grew older. Our school is about three miles away and the road goes thru the woods nearly all the way. I like to watch the birds and squirrels flying and jumping from one tree to another and dropping down pinecones. We have a bird book and also a book on wild flowers and I like to see how many I can name. This makes the walk so interesting that I do not mind the distance. I can visit the other boys over night and have them come home with me and we can have lots of fun. We can play all sorts of games at school. In the summer we play football, baseball, duck-on-the-rock and other games. We make bullets out of soft mud and play war. There are some trees on one side of the schoolgrounds and we can play Indians. In the winter we make forts, trenches, soldiers and snow men. We knock them down with snowballs. We choose sides and have fights with snowballs in the trenches.

On Arbor Day we make a garden and clean up the schoolgrounds, and we always have candies and nuts. At Christmas we have a concert and a Christmas tree. We have a box social after the concert and we buy books and games with the money. There is a library at school and I can borrow a book to read whenever I like. There is a blueberry patch near the school and I like to go with the other boys to eat some. These are my chief reasons why I like to go to school.

I would like to correspond with boys my own age if they will please write first.

FRANK R. LEVERIDGE.

Devlin, Ont. Age 13.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like going to school, because at school you both work and play, and if you stopped at home you would maybe have to work harder than if you were at school.

If I did not like going to school I think I would be in the same grade when I stopped as I was when I began going.

If I did not go to school I would be ignorant and would not be able to read, (which is a thing I like) nor understand half of what people said.

At recess and noon hour you can play baseball, football and other games and have a good time.

I do not go to school just to have a good time, I go to study many subjects, and I like studying them. The most important thing there is, is to get an education, and you will not get one if you do not like going to school.

ADAM H. SMITH.

Winter, Sask. Age 13.

WHY I DON'T LIKE SCHOOL

I do not like school because I have to get up early in the morning, get lunches

ready for three, and comb my sister's hair and also my own.

I have two miles to drive to school. Four besides me ride, and I cannot slide under the blankets to keep warm. Every cold morning my cheeks would be white when we reached the school.

Sometimes the fire is not made when we get there and school calls before we get warm.

The teachers are generally cross and punish scholars for little things they left undone, etc., tho I only got it once myself.

We also get hours of home-work to do and cannot go to anything that is going on.

We have to study very diligently or we will get behind in our work.

This is why I dislike school.

LAURA HEBNER.

Gilbert Plains, Man.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like school because there are a lot of boys and girls to play with and when I am home I have only my little two-year-old sister to play with, and she cannot play ball and games like the children at school.

I think the walk to school is very pleasant, especially in the morning when the dew is on the grass, and birds are singing, and frogs are croaking.

"God's in His Heaven, all's right with the world." That is the little verse that always rises to my mind when I take those pleasant little walks of a mile to school.

Another reason for my liking to go to school is because I get out of drying the dinner dishes in the heat of the day, and instead can go out in the fresh summer air and play with the rest of the children.

The studies I like best are reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing.

VIOLA A. R. HERZOG.

Antelope, Sask. Age 12.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like to go to school. I like to read and spell. I like to paint with water colors. I like to play with plasticene. If I get done with my lessons before recess time the teacher gives me the plasticene to play with. Sometimes the teacher gives me a picture book to look at.

I like to play games with the other children at recess and at noon hour. Sometimes we play baseball. We also play hide-and-go-seek, dropping the handkerchief, ante-I-over, kick-the-picket and many other games. I like to play school. There are about twenty in our school so we can play games together real well.

BERTHA NEWTON.

Dalemead, Alta. Age 9.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

There are two reasons why I like school. I like it because it is so nice to be with other children and play games. We have no school now for the want of a teacher. Last summer, when I went to school, we played baseball, football and a few other games. This is one reason why I like school.

The other reason is because when I am going to school I get interested in my work and learn new things every day. I like geography better than any other study, because it shows where our heroes are fighting.

I am enclosing a self-addressed envelope, hoping if I don't get a prize I will receive a membership pin.

FRANCES M. ROWE.

Whatcheer, Alta. Age 13.

WHY I LIKE SCHOOL

I like going to school very much. We have a long drive in a van to go every day. There are five of us and we play all kinds of games such as a spelling match or bears-in-the-bush.

When we get to school we play baseball and that is a game I like very much. I like my school work too. We had a very nice teacher and that made it nicer. We will be going back to school next Tuesday and I will be glad to go.

ARTHUR ROGERS.

Solsgith, Man. Age 12.

Fashion Department



BETWEEN SEASON GARMENTS

September is really a summer month in spite of the calendar, and at the same time the summer wardrobe is apt to be depleted. There is a demand for clothes for every member of the family, but perhaps the most insistent is for the young girls and for the children who must be made ready for school and for college.

The frock Nos. 8983 and 8981 is designed for young girls and for small women, and the frock is an attractive one, available for voils or for crepe de chine or for challis or for any pretty material that is soft and thin enough to be gathered. There is a complete blouse made in kimono style and a separate over-bodice. The skirt consists of two flounces, the lower of which is joined to a foundation while the upper is arranged over it.

For the 16 year size the under-blouse will require, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 and the over-bodice, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or 1 yard 44 with 6 yards of banding; for the skirt will be needed, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 with 18 yards of banding. Both the blouse pattern No. 8983 and the skirt No. 8981 are cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

The street costume is apt to mean an important need at any change of the seasons. The suit Nos. 8970 and 8915 is an excellent one for all seasonable materials but here it is shown in a checked serge with trimming of broadcloth that gives a very smart touch. The coat that is plaited under the arms only and held by a belt is exceedingly becoming. The skirt is made in two pieces but laid in a box plait at the front and one at the back, and joined to a smooth fitting yoke.

For the 16 year size the coat will require, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 36 inches wide, 3 yards 44 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54 with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 44 inches wide for the revers, cuffs and belt. For the skirt will be needed, 3 yards 36, $2\frac{3}{8}$ yards 44 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 54. Both the coat pattern No. 8970 and the skirt No. 8915 are cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

Underwear always needs replenishing at this time of the year. The pretty little corset cover No. 7910 and the petticoat No. 8915 are exceedingly simple and easy to make while at the same time they give the lines required by fashion. The corset cover consists of just one straight piece of embroidery and the petticoat is made in three pieces with the flounce joined to the lower edge. This flounce may be either plaited or gathered.

For the 16 year size the corset cover will require, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of embroidery 14 inches wide with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of material 36 for the peplum; for the petticoat will be needed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 44 with $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of embroidery 15 inches wide for the gathered flounce, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 36, $2\frac{3}{4}$ yards 44 to make of one material and with the plaited flounce. Both the corset cover pattern No. 7910 and the petticoat No. 8915 are cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

There is no prettier nightgown than the one that is made with kimono sleeves. No. 8964 is cut in that way and can be made just as it is shown on the figure or with a V-shaped neck, also in place of the casings and ribbon, slits or buttonholes can be made and ribbon passed thru them.

For the 16 year size will be needed, $4\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 27 inches wide, 3 yards 36 or 44 with 5 yards of banding. The pattern No. 8964 is cut in sizes for 16 and 18 years.

The combination of plain body portion with full skirt is a smart one for children's frocks this season. The model No. 8962 will be found a good one both for the washable materials and for the light weight wools such as challis and wool crepe and the like. Here it is made of gingham, however, showing pretty lines of color on a white ground and is trimmed with white. The skirt is joined to the body portion between the tabs but the tabs are buttoned into place over the belt.

For the 6 year size will be needed, $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of material 27 inches wide, $3\frac{1}{8}$ yards 36 or $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 36 inches wide for the trimming. The pattern No. 8962 is cut in sizes for children from 4 to 8 years of age.

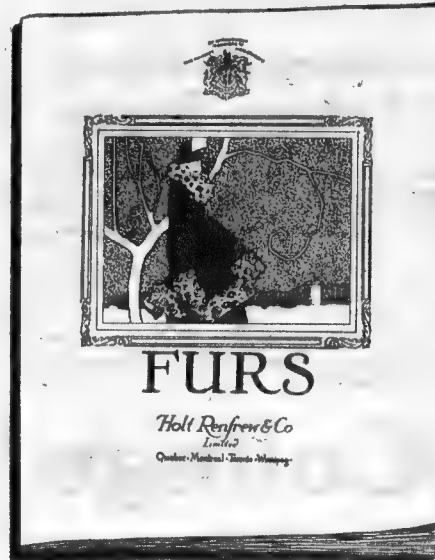
Just such a little loose coat as No. 8956 is sure to be in demand for the small child's wardrobe. Appropriately, it can be made of broadcloth or of serge, of corduroy or of silk. A very deep shawl collar or a square collar can be used and the pattern includes both. Here the coat is made of a light weight wool material with collar and cuffs of velvet.

For the 2 year size will be needed, $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 36 inches wide, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 or $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards 54 with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard 20 inches wide for the collar and cuffs. The pattern No. 8956 is cut in sizes for children of 1, 2 and 4 years of age.

Patterns for the above garments will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each.

The Holt, Renfrew 1916-1917 Fur Catalogue

Is Now Ready For Mailing



The New Fur Styles

shown in this Catalogue have been created exclusively for us by leading fashion experts. They present an authoritative showing of the best of the new style effects, treated in such a manner that they may be worn with pleasure by the woman of conservative taste. The Holt, Renfrew Catalogue will be found the best guide obtainable to "what's what" in fashionable furdom.

HOLT RENFREW FURS

set the standard in the Dominion of Canada for superior quality, distinctive style and moderate price. In the Catalogue just issued for the coming season, a most representative selection has been made from the products of our four manufactories. While it is impossible within its pages to show every variation of style and treatment, the Catalogue assortment embraces all prices and all kinds of Furs for practical and useful service. Every garment and fur piece illustrated is a faithful reproduction from the original. All our Furs are made in our own factories, guaranteeing the well-known Holt, Renfrew quality throughout.

Full instructions for the ordering of Furs will be found in the Catalogue, which will be mailed free upon request to any address in Canada.

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MONTREAL

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DOMINION PIANOS

School and College Directory

AN ACCREDITED SCHOOL



The Emblem
of an
Accredited School

This is the emblem of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, an organization formed for the purpose of standardizing and elevating commercial education. Only schools of established reputation and of proved worth can join it. Many of the best and largest schools in the United States and Canada are members. Our schools are the only ones in Western Canada that have been admitted to this Association. If they were not good schools, they couldn't be Accredited Schools. Our Fall Term is now open. Enter any time. Write for information.

Garbutt Business College, Calgary
Success Business College, Regina

Send Your Daughters to ST. ALBAN'S COLLEGE, Prince Albert, Sask.

Leading Girls' School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations.

Fully Qualified and Experienced Staff. Modern Languages, Music, Singing and Elocution Specialists. Kindergarten department under trained mistress. Excellent situation. Bracing climate. Special attention given to health, and the needs of delicate and growing girls carefully considered. Good grounds—tennis court and skating rink. Steam heat and electric light. Perfect sanitary arrangements. Fall Term starts September 12th. Write for Prospectus.

PRINCIPAL: MISS J. VIRTUE. PRESIDENT: THE LORD BISHOP OF SASKATCHEWAN

Regina College

REGINA SASK.

Departments:

Academic
Business
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of Music

Students prepared for Teacher's Certificates, Junior and Senior Matriculation.

Business Dept.—A fully equipped Business College offering complete courses in Business and Stenography.

Musical Courses—Piano, Vocal, Violin, Orchestral Instruments and Theory.

Courses in Elocution, Household Science and Art.

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN

Fall Term opens Sept. 26th, 1916. For full particulars and calendar apply to Registrar, Regina College.

REV. E. W. STAPLEFORD, Principal

NOTICE TO PARENTS

The Schools and Colleges whose announcements appear in this issue are institutions of proven standing in their respective branches of education and The Guide believes that parents will make no mistake in selecting from them those which they consider best suited for the education of their sons and daughters.

Every school teacher on the prairie should read "The Farmer and The Interests." It will give him a new outlook on the school. 75 cents post paid.

Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

When The Children Rush In From School,

and shout for "something to eat", cut off generous slices of bread and spread with



CROWN BRAND
CORN SYRUP



"Twill be the children's daily treat. So good for them, too—wonderfully nourishing, to build up their little bodies and help to keep them well and strong, as wholesome food should. The most delicious of table syrups for Griddle Cakes, Waffles and Hot Biscuits. Excellent for Cake and especially for Candy making. In 2, 5, 10 and 20 pound tins. At all grocers. Our new recipe book, "Desserts and Candies" shows the new and right way to make a lot of good things. Write for a copy to our Montreal Office. It's free.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL, CARDINAL, BRANTFORD, FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—
and "Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

MOVEMENT OF CANADIAN CASUALTIES

Everyone will be interested to know just how a wounded soldier is handled from the time he receives his wound in the front trenches until he either returns to the reserve battalion in readiness for again being sent with a draft to the front, or enters a convalescent home and finally obtains his honorable discharge as having done his part for the Empire.

On being picked up by the ambulance he is given the best treatment possible under the circumstances and is taken to the first receiving station. Here a memorandum is filled out, giving his regimental number, name and treatment administered, and this memorandum is secured to the person of the casualty. From this receiving station he is taken by the field ambulance and, depending upon conditions, eventually reaches the casualty clearing station, where his case is entered in the admission and discharge book. He is here treated temporarily, a brief history is made of the case and this is passed on with the patient to the Stationary or General hospital. If the case is not too serious, he passes, when sent from the Stationary or General hospital, to the Convalescent depot, from whence, upon regaining full strength, he passes into the firing line again. If, on the other hand, his case is serious, from the Stationary or General hospital the case is sent across the channel to the Primary hospital situated somewhere in Great Britain. When sufficiently recovered here the patient passes to the Canadian Convalescent hospital and after a time, if quite satisfactory, the casualty is passed into his reserve battalion to return to the front. If not quite satisfactory he is boarded for return to Canada or for light duty or for physical training. The physical training and exercises is the stage thru which the patients pass before joining their reserve battalion ready to proceed to France with a reinforcing draft.

Military Hospitals Commission

If, after passing thru the Canadian Convalescent hospital the patient is not fit for further service, he comes under the sphere of the Military Hospitals Commission and the Militia department, and after examination and receipt of pay and allowance he is sent back to Canada. On arrival at the port of disembarkation the Militia department and the Military Hospitals Commission take him in hand. His pay, clothing and transport, together with his re-examination, if necessary, are dealt with at the receiving depot. If he is a Class 1 man, he is given 15 days pay and transportation to his home, together with free meals en route. If he is a Class 2 or Class 3 man, he is passed to the Central depot of the area to which he is going. In the case of an ordinary convalescent, this is the nearest area to his place of residence, but where special treatment is required, it is to the area nearest to the Institution to which he is to be sent. In the former case it is then determined whether he shall be sent to a Convalescent home or other institution, or whether he may be allowed to convalesce at his own home. Institutions have been or are being established by the Military Hospitals Commission for the treatment of various cases. A Class 3 man may go to the Orthopaedic institution at Toronto in order that he may be fitted with an artificial limb if he requires it, or if he will not be benefitted by further treatment, he proceeds direct to pension and discharge. After discharge men in Classes 2 or 3, if they are unable to follow their previous occupations on account of disability incurred on active service, may receive vocational training and special re-education. After discharge, or after vocational training, men are passed to the Provincial Employment commission for the purpose of securing work.

A complete system of reports has been instituted, starting from the Canadian Casualty Assembly centre in England, by which the head office of the commission is in close touch with each of the institutions for the treatment of invalids, the vocational training centre and the Provincial Employment commissions.

The Success Business College
Winnipeg, Man.

There is a marked scarcity of competent office help in Winnipeg, due to the heavy enlistment of office men. The Success Business College graduates are given preference. The Success is the largest, strongest, most reliable. It trains more students than all competitors combined—has ten branch schools—enrolls more than 8,000 students annually. Employs competent, courteous, skilled teachers. Enroll any time. Write for information.

SUCCESS BUSINESS COLLEGE LTD.
WINNIPEG : MAN.

MARSHALL'S FARM BOOKKEEPING BY MAIL

A course written up specially for Western Farmers. Dear Sir:—Am just sending you my last lesson and wish to say that I am well satisfied with your Farm Bookkeeping Course. It has already been very useful to me and I shall be glad to mention it to any of my friends who may be interested next fall. Yours truly, The above is one of many letters we have received. Name and address of writer of above will be furnished upon request. Address Enquiries to—**SASKATOON BUSINESS COLLEGE SASKATOON, SASK.** E. A. MARSHALL, PRINCIPAL

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Gurney-Oxford tremendous output makes this value possible

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a high-grade, ruggedly-strong, cast iron range of graceful lines that any home may be proud of. Has the same exclusive fire-box design and divided flue construction that make Gurney-Oxford stoves famous for splendid baking and economy in fuel.

Four 9' or six 8' covers, right hand reservoir, high shelf; weight 410 lbs. Gurney-Oxford Prince, Canada's greatest value in cast-iron ranges.
New low price. F.O.B. Winnipeg **\$28.65**
Without high-shelf or reservoir **\$20.45**

We allow 100 days trial after purchase, money refunded if not fully satisfied. In all our 70 years' experience we have never seen so much value, so many conveniences and high-grade materials lavished on a stove at anything like this price.

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Catalogue Free with prices

Write us to-day for a copy of "The Stove Problem Solved" quoting new low prices on all Gurney-Oxford stoves, heaters, etc. A splendid guide to safe stove buying. Your name on a postal will bring it.



The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 22

Saskatoon—Five points heard from. Slight rust damage and some hail. Little threshing done yet. Wheat will average about 15 bushels per acre of 2 to 3 Nor. Summerfallow has increased considerably. Three report proportion of crop not cut on account of hail damage. Average 30 per cent. Oats will yield 30 bushels. Little or no barley. Hay is not plentiful.

Battleford—Sixteen reports received. All crop is not yet cut and little or no threshing has been done. Damage to crops has been done by frost, hail and some rust. Wheat will average 18 bushels per acre of No. 3 and lower grades. Oats about 45 bushels per acre. Summerfallow acreage increased. Two report from 5 to 50 per cent. of crop not cut on account of frost. This is mostly flax. Hay, where it could be put up, is an excellent crop and potatoes yield high.

Last Mountain—Thirteen reports received. Most of the crop is cut but threshing has only just commenced. Where hail struck (two reports) about 10 per cent. of crop will not be worth cutting. Wheat should yield 15 bushels per acre of from No. 2 to Feed. Oats are good, about 45 bushels per acre. Hay is plentiful.

Humboldt—Sixteen reports received. Hail, rust and frost damaged the crop. One locality completely hailed out. Average wheat yield 15 bushels per acre, grade poor. Several report bad weather. Oats should average 40 bushels per acre, and, owing to frost, seed will be scarce. Hay is plentiful and potato crop good.

North Battleford—Ten points heard from. Damage from frost and hail is considerable. Now wet weather is keeping grain from being cut. No threshing done yet. Wheat should average 17 bushels per acre, oats about 50 and barley 25. On account of frosts seed wheat and seed oats will be scarce. Slight increase in summerfallowed land. Hay is plentiful and potato crop fair.

Alberta

Battle River—Twenty-five reports received. Rust, hail and frost are reported as damaging the crops and an average of 10 per cent. will not be threshed. No threshing has been done as yet. Yield of wheat will average 15 bushels ranging from No. 2 Nor. to Feed. Oats should yield 50 bushels per acre. Hay is exceedingly plentiful and potato crop promises well.

Medicine Hat—Nineteen points heard from. Very little rust damage. Frost and hail damage reported. Cutting just about completed and yield of wheat estimated at 20 bushels. Grade no as high as last year, ranging around No. 2 and lower. Owing to frost, seed grain will be needed. Oats should yield 50 bushels per acre. Hay is a fair crop where used and majority of reports show good potato crop but three state it is short.

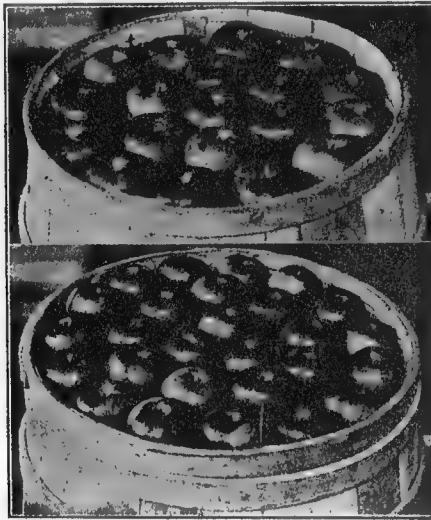
Lethbridge—Ten reports estimate yield of wheat 25 bushels per acre. Slight frost damage and about 25 per cent of crop uncut. No threshing. All cut before frost should grade No. 1 Northern. Summerfallowed acreage has increased 25 per cent. Oats should give 60 bushels per acre and barley 40. Hay is a good crop and potatoes excellent.

Macleod—Nine places heard from. Still about 10 per cent of crop uncut. No threshing. Frost damage to grain not cut and some hail damage. High grades are expected averaging 25 to 30 bushels per acre for wheat and 60 for oats. Grade will be No. 2 to Feed. Summerfallow area increased about 10 per cent. Two reports bad weather as delaying harvest. Where cut hay is plentiful. Potatoes fair.

Bow River—Thirteen reports received. About 10 per cent of crop yet to cut. Hail, heat and frost damage recorded. Frost will lower grade of wheat. No threshing done yet and weather at five points bad. Wheat should average 20 bushels per acre and oats 40. Hay is reported plentiful at seven points.

East Calgary—Four reports state little cutting done yet. Damage from hail and frost in two places is mentioned. Wet weather has kept crops back and considerable—20 per cent—will not be threshed. Wheat expected to average 23 bushels per acre and oats

Continued on Page 30



APPLES

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469 GRAIN EXCHANGE WINNIPEG

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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GRAIN MERCHANTS.

Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

Established 1857.

Grain Exchange, Calgary

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, September 25, 1916)

Wheat—There was a gain in prices each day last week on all months except May futures, which closed 1 cent lower on Thursday than on Wednesday. Several causes for this steady advance have been given and the chief was the large buying orders placed on this continent by European governments. Dry weather in the Argentine is causing alarm for the growing crop, and wet weather here is delaying threshing and marketing. This has caused lighter car receipts at Winnipeg instead of heavier, but opinions are freely expressed that a larger movement of our wheat will not depress prices greatly and that eventually higher prices will be seen.

Oats—Markets have been quite active and prices have worked steadily higher. Some heavy export sales have been reported and damage by frost to American corn has also been a bullish feature.

Barley—Showed signs of weakness early in the week, but later took on a firmer tone and prices show a substantial advance for the week's business. A fair amount of the new crop is moving and grades are showing the quality to be good.

Flax—Prices have advanced from six to seven cents over the previous week's close, after a break of three to four cents on Monday. Dry weather in the Argentine has been the chief cause of advance.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	Oct.	Dec.	May
Wheat—			
September 19	152	147	149
September 20	153	148	149
September 21	153	148	149
September 22	156	151	151
September 23	158	153	155
September 25	160	155	156
Week ago	151	146	147
Year ago	89	88	93
Oats—			
September 19	50	47	51
September 20	50	48	52
September 21	51	48	52
September 22	52	49	53
September 23	53	50	54
September 25	53	51	53
Week ago	49	47	50
Year ago	37	34	34
Flax—			
September 19	189	189	189
September 20	191	191	191
September 21	190	190	190
September 22	196	195	195
September 23	198	198	197
September 25	197	197	197
Week ago	188	188	187
Year ago	158	157	157

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, Sept. 23)

No. 1 hard wheat, 2 cars	\$1.71
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	1.71
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.69
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.68
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.67
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.66
No. 2 Nor. wheat, 1 car	1.59
No. 3 wheat, 2 cars	1.62
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.59
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.58
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.60
No. 3 wheat, 1 car	1.63
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.10
Sample grade wheat, 1 car	1.37
Sample grade wheat, 3 cars	1.34
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, to arrive	1.39
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.45
No. 4 wheat, 2 cars	1.47
No. 4 wheat, 1 car, tough	1.35
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.53
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.43
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.45
No. 4 wheat, 1 car	1.55
No. 4 durum wheat, part car	1.17
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.61
No. 4 mixed durum wheat, 2 cars	1.14
No. 3 durum wheat, 1 car	1.59
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 3 mixed durum wheat, 1 car	1.55
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.17
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.32
No. 4 durum wheat, 1 car	1.28
No. 2 durum wheat, 1 car	1.70
No grade durum wheat, 1 car, C.C.	1.54

No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car	1.67
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Nebraska	1.61
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 2 cars, Mont.	1.60
No. 2 hard winter wheat, 1 car, Kansas	1.68
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, heavy	1.45
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	1.45
No. 3 white oats, 1 car, to arrive	1.45
Sample oats, part car	1.46
Sample oats, 1 car, S.S.	1.45
Mixed grade oats, 1 car, sample	1.44
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
No. 4 white oats, 1 car	1.44
Mill oats, 1 car, f.o.b.	1.42
No. 1 rye, 1 car	1.19
No. 2 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.22
No. 3 rye, 2 cars	1.18
No. 3 rye, 1 car, dockage	1.23
No. 2 barley, 1 car, Willmar	1.05
No. 5 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 6 barley, 4 cars	1.07
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.07
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample grade barley, 1 car, arrive	1.06
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.06
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 3 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 4 barley, 1 car	1.06
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.15
No. 1 flax, 550 bu., to arrive	2.16
No. 2 flax, 1 car	2.15
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2.17
No. 1 flax, 450 bu., to arrive	2.13

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, Sept. 22, 1916—

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard	43,136.30	426,391.20
1 Nor.	923,458.00	1,991,270.50
2 Nor.	482,765.10	514,981.10
3 Nor.	387,671.50	208,879.50
No. 4	296,246.00	34,650.10
Others	1,597,992.50	564,231.20
Ogilvie's extra	441,238.10	
This week	3,731,270.20	4,181,642.50
Last week	4,360,270.30	2,983,871.20
Decrease	629,000.10	1,197,771.30
Oats		
1 C.W.	47,801.12	145.10
2 C.W.	1,554,326.18	67,568.01
3 C.W.	300,640.21	26,534.22
Ex. 1 fd	39,589.07	3,247.32
Others	612,430.18	114,425.30
Ogilvie's extra	12,043.23	
This week	2,554,788.08	223,965.16
Last week	2,771,651.23	147,059.20
Decrease	216,863.15	76,905.30

	Barley	Flaxseed
3 C.W.	73,575.35	1 N.W.C. 793,132.05
4 C.W.	99,371.39	2 C.W. 161,931.22
Rej.	30,072.17	3 C.W. 23,457.26
Feed	114,935.02	Others 42,160.12
Others	42,691.31	
This week	360,646.28	This week 1,020,681.09
Last week	288,581.42	Last week 1,165,428.53
Increase	72,064.86	Decrease 144,747.44
Last year's total	255,114.14	Last year's total 896,076.37

SHIPMENTS

	1916—Lake	1916—Rail
Wheat	2,660,967.40	138,952.30
Oats	563,488.07	366,528.22
Barley	242,189.36	6,494.18
Flax	213,789.42	
1915—Lake		1915—Rail
Wheat	4,283,087.00	
Oats	102,635.00	1,764.00
Barley	212,481.00	1,250.00
Flax	107,351.00	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Week ending Sept. 22, 1916—			
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	3,731,270	2,554,788	360,646
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	5,628,914	8,106,281	423,242
Total	9,360,184	10,661,069	783,888
At Buffalo and Duluth	1,773,812	1,418,448	74,220
Total this week	11,133,996	12,079,517	858,117
Total last week	12,043,932	12,817,697	838,061
Total last year	5,463,767	715,769	321,208

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, Sept. 23.—A great swelling of supplies in markets put the skids under cattle prices this week, and the close on all excepting strictly prime heavies and yearlings was far down in value from the basis shown a week previous. Extreme declines in steers measured 50c, and in instances more, and the lesser cuts were 25@40c. This latter break was shown at the finish for bulk of steers of value down from \$10.25, even the light grasser stuff selling down to \$7.00 and lower showing declines of this amount.

Chicago run at 69,900 stood largest since December, 1914, and included 14,000 western ranchers, which classes also showed 25@40c break at the close, compared with the week previous. The week's receipts compared with 58,222 last week and 49,704 a year ago.

Seven leading markets had 285,100 in the week, against 237,700 last week and 210,000 a year ago, while there were liberal runs of eastern pasture-fed steers early in the week. An oversupply simply forced prices lower by force of the pressure, except in the case of the very choicest grades.

Cattle lacking fancy finish had to go lower along with the plain fat lots. Quality and finish is commanding a stronger premium than any time this season. Strictly good to choice beefs had to sell after midweek at \$9.75@10.50, they being kinds which on the red-hot market three weeks ago would have made at least 75c more money. Freezing beef in big quantities is now being done and this will be stored for future outlet when the big runs from pastures subside.

Heavy range movement and likewise a big run of Kansas and other southwest grassers is bound to come forward for the next four to six weeks, and the trade conditions are not conducive to bullish prospects for any other than prime steers. Where there smaller foreign demands doubtless prices would tumble hard, but the European call is a prop under the market which is likely to be in force for many months.

Next Thursday and Friday will be Jewish New

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, Sept. 23, were:—		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.64	\$1.68
2 Nor. wheat	1.60	1.65
3 Nor. wheat	1.58	1.61
3 white oats	53	45
Barley	77-89	67-107
Flax, No. 1	1.98	2.18

Futures—	
Oct. wheat	1.58 (Sept.) 1.65
Nov. wheat	1.56
Dec. wheat	1.53
May wheat	1.55

Years and no kosher killing will be done that day, either here or east. This will deprive the Monday market of New York kosher demand, and a light run of heavy steers will likely suffice to fill other than kosher needs that day. For the next three weeks Jewish holidays will cut a considerable figure in the demand situation, and cautious marketing of cattle such as have kosher demands will have to be practiced to prevent price depression.

This week's declines for butcher stock measured 25@50c in the majority of cases, and strictly good quality classes of cows and heifers showed most of it at the week end. Extreme instances of 50@60c cut were registered from last week on the right good heavy corn cows and fat heifers of value at \$8.50@7.00. Killers' ability to find storage room for this beef in the freezers alone accounts for their taking it in big numbers.

The whole market situation is wearing a bearish appearance, possible exceptions being choice to prime yearling heifers, but such classes are distinctly specialties, and sell as such. As long as the midwest and southwestern territory continues to unload freely in conjunction with a heavy movement from near-by and northwestern territory, the trade will have difficulty re-establishing recent good prices.

Price drops of 15@25c were shown at week end for canner and cutter cows.

Higher prices for stockers and feeders, a 10@15c advance on bulk made at the outset this week gave way to a break later on, last two days' trading having weak tone, and sales were at levels little changed from a week ago. In extreme cases declines of 15@25c were shown from the high point.

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—The Livestock Department of The Grain Growers' Grain Co. reports the following receipts of livestock at the Union stockyards last week: Cattle, 6,300; calves, 300; sheep and lambs, 850; hogs, 800.

Receipts of cattle are coming forward more freely. With a moderate run the end of last week we had a good active trade on all classes of cattle at strong prices. With fairly liberal supplies the first of this week there was a good demand for all kinds of killing cattle at steady prices. There is a good demand for fat heavy cattle for Eastern shipment and good cattle in this class are selling from \$6.65 to \$7.00 with a few sales up to \$7.25. Medium to good butcher steers brought from \$6.25 to \$6.75 with common kind from \$5.50 up. Cow trade remains about the same, best fat cows selling up to \$6.00 with heifer kind up to \$6.25. There is little change in the prices of oren and bulls, and stocker and feeder trade remains active at steady prices.

Choice veal calves weighing 125 to 200 lbs bring \$7.50 to \$8.50; common to fair \$6.00 to \$7.00.

With a fair run of sheep and lambs prices are about the same as last week, best lambs bringing from \$8.50 to \$9.50 with sheep from \$6.00 to \$8.00.

The hog market closed the end of last week selects selling at \$11.75 fed and watered. The market opened the first of this week at the same figure, and on Tuesday went to \$12.00, with Wednesday the same price. Prices declined at the end of the week, closing at \$11.75.

Country Produce

Winnipeg, Sept. 25.—All prices quoted are f.o.b. Winnipeg, unless otherwise stated.

Butter—Butter prices are up two cents from last week, prices being 32 and 30 cents for Nos. 1 and 2. Readers will notice we have changed our butter classification to simply No. 1 and No. 2. No. 2 is not in reality a class, but we are adding it in this way to show the relative decrease in value when there may be some little thing wrong which does not permit of the butter going No. 1. It may be a little stale or too salty or streaky, or a variety of things which are not serious, but which put in just so that the city people who want the best for the money they pay are not willing to put up the top price for it. It is well to remember, too, in putting up butter in prints that every print must weigh a pound and that it should be wrapped in proper butter paper. The butter should be well hardened before shipping. Don't use soap boxes or prune boxes, or boxes that have contained something with a bad odor as nothing will absorb

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from September 19 to 25 inclusive

Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			
	1*	2*	3*	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	1Fd	2Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1NW	2CW	3CW	Rej
Sept. 19	157	154	152	148	138	121	102	51	50	50	49	49	86	80	73	73	189	186	..	..
20	158	155	153	147	139	124	105	52	51	50	50	50	86	80	73	73	191	188	..	..
21	158	155	154	145	139	136	105	52	51	51	51	50	87	81	74	74	189	186	..	..
22	162	159	156	151	142	129	108	53	52	52	52	51	88	82	76	76	190	187	..	..
23	164	160	158	153	144	131	110	54	53	53	53	52	89	83	77	77	195	195	..	..
25	166	162	160	154	146	134	112	54	54	54	54	53	90	85	78	78	197	194	..	..
Week ago	157	..	151	145	136	113	97	50	49	49	48	48	86	81	74	74	187	184	..	..
Year ago	91	89	88	82	77	..	..	42	41	40	39	38	55	51	45	45	157	154	..	..

THE MARKETS AT A GLANCE

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg		Toronto Sept. 22	Calgary Sept. 23	Chicago Sept. 23	St. Paul Sept. 23	COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg		Calgary Sept. 13	Saskatoon Sept. 16	Regina Sept. 13	Brandon
	Sept. 25	Year Ago						Sept. 25	Year Ago				
Cattle	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	\$ c \$ c	Butter (per lb.)						
Choice steers	6.75-7.25	6.35-6.50	6.00-8.50		10.80-11.30		No. 1 dairy	32c	21c-23c	22c-23c		27c	
Best butcher steers	6.25-6.65	6.00-6.25	7.40-7.90	6.00-6.70	9.75-10.50	7.25-8.25	No. 2 dairy	30c	21c-22c	25c	22c-25c	28c	
Fair to good butcher steers	5.50-6.00	5.25-5.85	6.00-7.40		8.00-9.85	6.00-7.25							
Good to choice fat cows	5.50-6.00	5.00-5.25	6.20-6.70	5.00-5.30	6.50-7.00	6.00-6.50							
Medium to good cows	4.75-5.25	4.75-5.00	5.50-6.20		6.00-6.50	5.50-6.25	Eggs (per doz.)						
Common cows	4.00-4.50	4.25-4.50	4.50-5.50	4.00-4.50	5.25-5.75	4.75-5.50	Subject to candling	22c-23c	22c		20c		
Canners	3.00-3.75		3.75-4.00	2.00-3.00	3.75-4.50	3.75-4.50	New laid	30c		25c	25c	28c	
Good to choice heifers	6.00-6.50	5.60-5.75	6.30-6.80		7.00-7.40	6.00-6.50							
Fair to good heifers	5.00-5.75		6.00-6.50	5.25-5.70	4.50-6.25	5.50-6.00	Potatoes						
Best oren	5.75-6.25	4.85-5.10	4.00-5.00				In sacks, per bushel, new	60c	40c	75c	45c	75c-80c	
Best butcher bulls	6.25-5.75		4.00-4.25	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.75		Milk and Cream						
Common or bologna bulls	4.50-5.00		4.85-5.00	3.50-4.00	8.25-5.40	4.75-5.25	Sweet cream (per lb. but- ter-fat)	38c	30c				
Best feeder steers	5.00-6.00	5.65-6.00	6.40-6.75	6.25-6.35	6.25-7.25	6.50-7.00	Cream for butter-making purposes (per lb. but- ter-fat)						
Best stocker steers	5.00-6.00	5.50-5.75	5.50-5.80		5.75-6.25	5.50-6.50	Sweet milk (per 100 lbs.)	36c-34c	24c	\$2.00			
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$65-\$80	\$65-\$75	\$75-\$100	\$95-\$110		\$60-\$80	Live Poultry						
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$45-\$55	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$45-\$60	Spring chickens	18c	8c	22c	22c	25c	
Hogs							Fowl	15c	10c	15c	20c	18c	
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$11.75	\$9.00-\$9.40	12.65-12.75	\$11.10	10.50-11.15	10.00-10.70	Ducks	16c	12c	15c	18c	18c	
Light hogs	\$10.00		10.65-10.75		11.05-11.25	\$10.75	Geese	12c		12c	15c	18c	
Heavy sows	\$9.00	\$6.25-6.75	9.25		10.00-10.25		Turkeys	18c	11c-13c	18c	25c	25c	
Stags	\$6.00	\$4.50			10.00-10.85		Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
Sheep and Lambs							No. 2 Red Top	\$10-\$12	\$14		\$8-\$10	\$8	
Choice lambs	8.50-9.25	8.00-8.25	7.25-10.00	\$9.25	8.25-10.00	6.50-10.00	No. 2 Upland	\$8-\$10	\$12	\$9			
Best killing sheep	6.00-7.50	6.00-6.50	6.50-7.00	7.50-8.50	7.25	5.50-8.50	No. 2 Timothy	\$13	\$16	\$14	\$10		
							No. 2 Midland	\$7	\$11		\$11 pressed		
							Clover and Timothy	\$12-\$13					

Grain Growers! Farmers!

Ship your grain in car lots; don't sell it at street prices. A trial shipment will convince you of our ability in giving you unexcelled service in the handling of your grain products on a commission basis. Make your Bills of Lading read:

NOTIFY

STEWART GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Track Buyers and Commission Merchants

WINNIPEG, MAN.

Liberal Advances

Reference: The Bank of Montreal

Quick Returns

GRAIN DEALERS COMMISSION MERCHANTS TRACK BUYERS
LICENSED AND BONDED

Acme Grain Co., Ltd.

MOOSE JAW WINNIPEG SASKATOON
Walter Scott Bldg. Union Trust Bldg. Canada Bldg.

Car Lots

Get Our Prices before Selling

Agents Wanted

where not Represented

WE BUY AND SELL GRAIN. WE DO NOT HANDLE GRAIN ON COMMISSION
DO YOUR OWN BUSINESS BE YOUR OWN AGENT
SHIP YOUR GRAIN TO

Farmers Club Grain Co. Ltd.

(Licensed and Bonded as Track Buyers) and get

Five Dollars Per Car Extra

WRITE, WIRE OR PHONE FOR INFORMATION

MOOSE JAW
502 Walter Scott Bldg.
Phone 1228

WINNIPEG
803 Union Trust Bldg.
Phone M. 2891

SASKATOON
404 Canada Bldg.
Phone 1335

Licensed and Bonded

Each of the grain companies whose announcement appears on this page is licensed by the Canada Grain Commission to handle consignments of grain from farmers on commission. Each company is also bonded in accordance with the terms of the Canada Grain Act, to a sufficient amount which in the opinion of the Canada Grain Commission will ensure the full and prompt payment for all grain shipped to them by farmers. No grain dealers' advertisements are published in The Guide except those licensed and bonded according to the above provisions.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE



HOLLAND HIGH CREAM PRICES

35c per lb. Butterfat for No. 1 Sour Cream.

38c per lb. Butterfat for Strictly Sweet Cream.

These are the prices we are paying at present.
Write us for tags today.

Holland Creameries

References: Dominion Bank
57 Victoria Street Winnipeg, Man.

ROBE TANNING OUR SPECIALTY

SHIP YOUR RAW HIDES AND FURS

TO

W. BOURKE & Co.

BRANDON

BEST PRICES PAID

CUSTOM TANNERS

HIDES

You can get more money for your BEEF RING Hides by shipping to the Tannery than you can anywhere. Correct weights and returns made same day as hides are received. We also tan all kinds of skins for coats, robes and lace leather. Sell harness, harness and lace leather. Write for shipping tags and prices.

Wheat City Tannery

BRANDON - MAN.

Malting Barley

Mail us samples of your car lots for best prices.

THE

Canada Malting Co. Ltd.

P.O. Box 320

Calgary, Alta.

Pay Highest Market Prices

such odors more readily than butter. Pack the prints closely together, so that they will not move about in the box.

Live Poultry—Poultry prices are the same as last week. This is the time of year a lot of poultry begins to reach the Winnipeg market. Too much of this is in a thin or half fattened condition. No meat is worth more than good chicken meat and it will pay well to fatten poultry. The birds should be confined very closely in small crates and started for 24 hours. Then they can be fed in a trough running along immediately in front and outside of the crate. Feed two parts of oat middlings and one part of cornmeal and one part of low grade flour. Substitute barley finely ground for the corn meal or for both the latter feeds if neither is available. Finely ground wheat can be substituted for the barley. One ounce of this meal with buttermilk enough to make a batter like pancake batter. Sour milk is equally good and both are better than sweet milk. Feed this for two meals and then increase at the rate of one ounce each four birds at each meal which is about two ounces each meal per bird. Feed regularly night and morning. Never leave feed before them more than 30 minutes.

Hay—There is no market at present for anything but No. 1 hay. It is hard to get rid of anything else at any price, and to ship it is only suicidal. As one man said today, "I have a car of No. 3 hay down on the track now and I can't get a bid on it."

Potatoes—Potatoes are 5c higher. A keen demand on the Toronto market has extended this far west and put our prices up. It will likely go up more a little later.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....\$7,564.99
Wm. Dunn, Salem G.G.....5.00
J. P. Sharp, Bowman.....25.00

Total.....\$7,594.99

The Guide Crop Report

Continued from Page 27

45. One reports hay scarce and others quite plentiful.

Red Deer—Fourteen points heard from complain fully 60 per cent of crop not cut yet. Hail damage was severe in some townships. Frost also has occurred. Possibly oats for seed will be scarce. Wheat expected to yield 23 bushels to the acre but grade will vary from No. 2 Northern to Feed. Oats should run 40 bushels per acre and barley 30. Wet weather is interfering with harvesting. Hay is plentiful but wet stops haying. Potatoes promise well.

Strathecona—Six reports show there is still around 25 per cent of the crop yet to cut. Frost and hail damage is recorded and considerable quantity of the land seeded will not be threshed on this account. Grade of wheat is expected low. Yield expected at 10 to 20 bushels per acre. Oats, 45 bushels. Seed grain will be scarce. Wet weather is delaying harvesting.

Victoria—Eleven points heard from. Fully 25 per cent of crop yet to be cut. Frost and considerable hail damage in spots is reported. Rain has interfered with the crop all season and now stops harvesting. Where hail struck summer-fallowed land has naturally increased. Wheat should average 23 bushels, oats 40 and barley 20. Grade low.

West Edmonton—One report states only 50 per cent of crop cut yet. Frost damage. Wheat should yield 20 bushels per acre of No. 3. Summerfallowed land has increased 20 per cent.

East Edmonton—Three reports show about 50 per cent of crop remains to be cut. Late grain damaged by frost. Hail in some spots. Wheat should average 20 bushels of No. 2 Northern and some lower grades. Oats, 40 bushels and barley 30. Hay, only fair.

West Calgary—Two reports show frost damage. About half of crop is cut. Grade of wheat will be low—No. 4 and less—and yield around 23 bushels. Oats will go 45 and barley 30. Owing to frost good seed will be scarce. Hay is plentiful and potato crops fair.

NEWSPAPER MEN JAILED

A sensational development, and one which may have far reaching consequences, occurred on Thursday, September 21, at the sitting of the Galt Royal Commission, appointed to inquire into the erection of the Manitoba Agricultural College buildings. After giving evidence concerning the business of the provincial public works department during the time that he was minister, the Hon. Robert Rogers, now Dominion minister of public works, stated that in his opinion, under the laws of Canada, a judge is prohibited from engaging in any occupation and receiving remuneration therefor other than that which comprise his judicial duties. From this it followed that "the payment of any money to any judge, or the receipt by any judge, in connection with the work of these commissions would undoubtedly represent nothing but pure and simple graft." Following these statements a strongly worded report of the proceedings appeared in the Winnipeg Telegram and the Winnipeg Saturday Post. Subsequently three members of the Telegram staff and the editor of the

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Our experience of over twenty years in the grain business enables us to give you unexcelled service and results. Grading carefully checked, big advances, highest prices.

CANADA WEST Grain Co. Ltd.

Grain Exchange Winnipeg

WE ARE TOO BUSY LOCATING
premiums on track grain to block out an attractive ad.
Pinnacle Prices.

Willard Cumming & Co.

"ALWAYS WORKING"
514 GRAIN EXCHANGE Write—Phone CALGARY

LIVE POULTRY

1000 Turkeys Wanted

ANY AGE, FROM 7 LBS. UP.
22c PER LB.

We want this number or more for Thanksgiving Market. Write us today for crates, or ask your station agent for full information regarding crate requirements—then make crates yourself and save time in shipping and crate charges out.

Per lb.
Turkeys (any age, 7 lbs. up) 22c
Hens (any age, any size) 14c
Roosters (any age, any size) 12c
Chickens (1916 hatch) 13c
Ducklings 15c
Ducks 12c
Geese 15c

**HONEST WEIGHT—PROMPT RETURNS
ABSOLUTE SECURITY**

These prices are guaranteed for 10 days from date of this paper and are for live weight delivered Winnipeg.

Terms: Cash. Bank Money Order on receipt of goods

Be sure and ship to the old reliable
Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

SAVE TIME, MONEY AND ANNOYANCE

BY USING

Meneely Bros.
Famous Patented

Sack-Holder

Holds sack better than a man, anywhere, any time.

Two men no longer required to fill up a load.

Will last a lifetime

Send \$1.50 today to

Meneely Bros.

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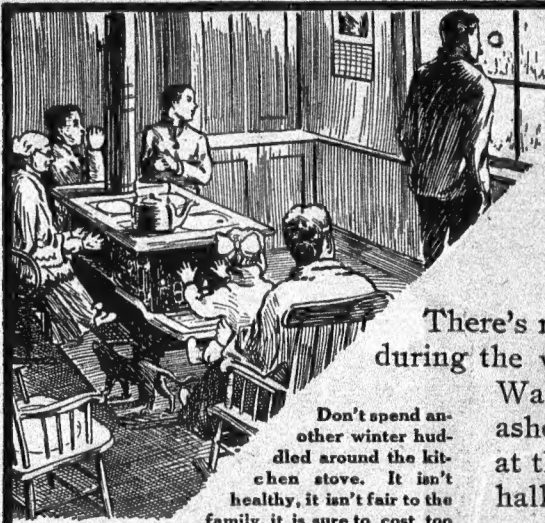
North Edmonton

Alta.



ONLY \$1.50
A SACK-HOLDER WHICH GIVES EFFICIENT SERVICE AT ALL TIMES

Winnipeg Saturday Post were subpoenaed to appear before the commission. They were charged with contempt of court and sentenced as follows: Edward Beck, managing editor of the Telegram, one month in jail, \$500 fine; B. R. W. Deacon, news editor, two weeks in jail, \$100 fine; Stanley Beck, reporter, one month in jail; and Knox Magee, editor of the Winnipeg Saturday Post, one month in jail and \$500 fine. Later on the same day, Saturday, Judge Haggart, of the court of appeal, released the prisoners on an application for a writ of habeas corpus. The case will be argued further on Saturday next, September 30, when the crown will attend to maintain the legality of Judge Galt's commitment.



Don't spend another winter huddled around the kitchen stove. It isn't healthy, it isn't fair to the family, it is sure to cost too much money in doctors' bills.

Change all this— by using this

There's no reason why farmers and their families shouldn't be as comfortable during the winter months as the man in the city. HE uses Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating. Old fashioned heating causes worry, argument, fuss, dirt, ashes, muddy carpets, ill-health and needless expense. Why continue at the mercy of the weather with its shut-off rooms, drafty floors, ice-cold halls and bed-rooms? Give the new and better way of heating a chance—read about it in our new booklet "City Comfort for Country Homes."

Gurney-Oxford-Hot Water Heating

Comfort
at
6 a.m.

Means comfort, means the balmy, *natural* warmth of a beautiful September day in every room in the house, every hour of the twenty-four. It improves your home tremendously, and makes it the envy of your neighbors. Shows you are up-to-date. Gurney-Oxford Hot Water Heating is the most even and most healthy kind of heat, because it warms the air without drying it out. Only one fire needed in the whole house. No water system is needed—all you do is put a few buckets of water into the pipes and radiators in the Fall and it lasts till Spring.



The Gurney-Oxford boiler, pipes, valves, fittings, etc., for a house like this, with 315 feet of radiation, costs \$274.00 f.o.b. Winnipeg. At this price any reputable fitter can supply the materials, the labor and freight being moderate extras.

The Gurney-Oxford Boiler, the most scientific and economical one built, is fitted with our patented "Economizer," which enables anyone, at a touch, to regulate the temperature to suit a sudden cold or mild spell outdoors. The Boiler burns either coal or up to 40-inch wood as you select.

Our illustrated booklet, "City Comfort for Country Homes," should be in your hands right away. It fully explains the GURNEY-OXFORD SYSTEM of heating by hot water and why it is such a big success in thousands of Canada's farm homes. Write for a copy today. Your name on a postal will do. Address:

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The Peal of Wedding Bells

Does it not bring visions of the day when your own little girl will be a blushing bride? And don't you hope that when she marries, "Daddy's Gift" will be such as will add much to her happiness?

Well-then, why not commence now to provide for her dowry by means of an Imperial Endowment Policy on your life? You'll scarcely miss the small yearly savings required to maintain it.

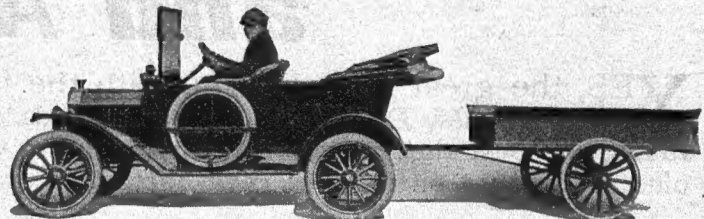
In this way you can make sure of having available when she reaches a marriageable age any sum you may choose. And, if you should die in the meantime, the full amount of the policy will be paid to her or to her guardian immediately.

We'll tell you all about Imperial Endowments if you'll send us your name and address. And your asking for the information will not place you under any obligation whatever.

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MAKE YOUR CAR WORK AS WELL AS PLAY

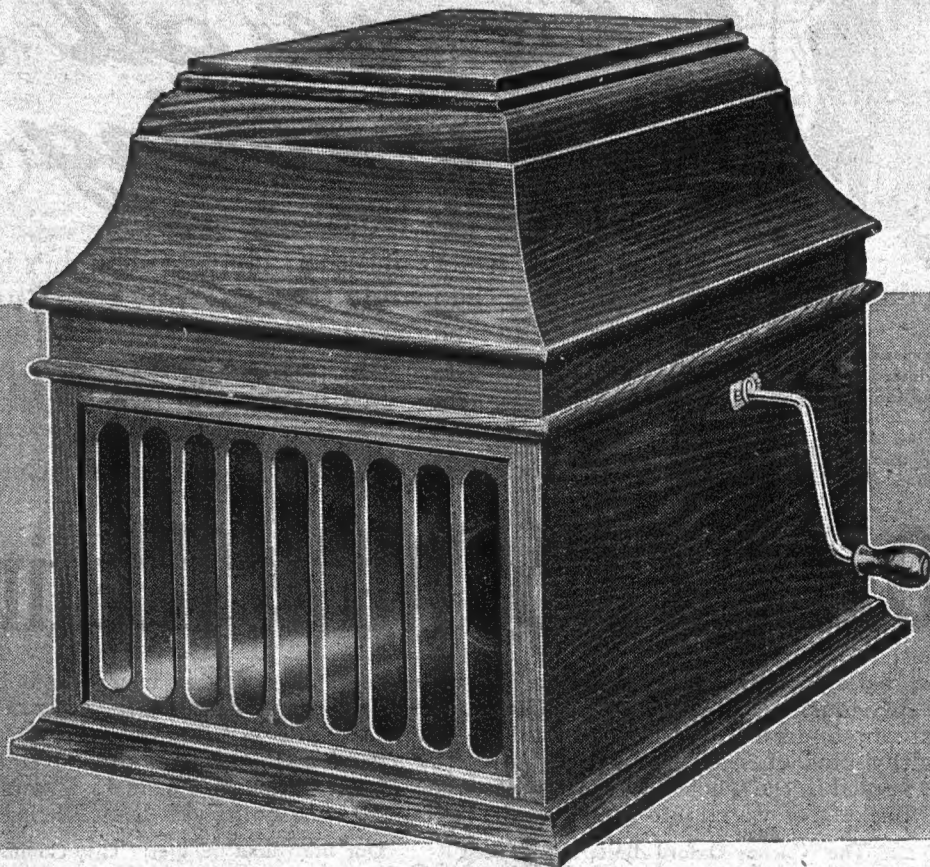
You might as well get a double service from your car. Hitch a FOX Trailer to it and you'll find it such a splendid utility that you, too, will catch some of the enthusiasm responsible for the demand in the United States for thousands of trailers in the last few months.

For the farmer, for the delivery man, for anyone with a hauling problem to solve, nothing so useful has been developed for years. The FOX Trailer can be attached to any make of automobile with absolutely no risk of injury to the car. Built in accordance with the best principles of automobile design. All-steel chassis; ball-bearing wheels, interchangeable with Ford wheels; solid Dunlop tires, guaranteed for 10,000 miles. Size of body, 6 feet by 4 feet. Price \$85, f.o.b. Windsor. Send for descriptive catalogue.

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FOX BROS. & CO. LIMITED
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Only \$1.00

and After Trial

YES, the great New Edison, with the new Diamond Stylus reproducer and your choice of all the brand new Diamond Amberol Records, will be sent you on *free trial without a penny down*. The *finest*, the *best* that money can buy at very, very much less than the prices at which imitations of the genuine Edison are offered — *a rock-bottom offer direct from us*.

Mr. Edison's Own *The Genuine New* Edison Phonograph

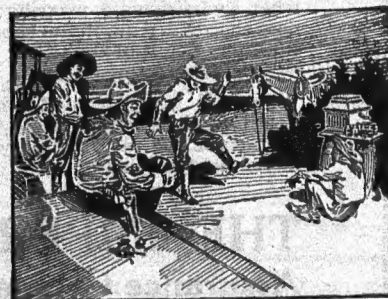
Among all his wonderful inventions his phonograph is Mr. Edison's pet and hobby. He worked for years striving to produce the most perfect phonograph. At last he has produced the new model, and now it will be sent to you on a startling offer. **READ:**

Rock-Bottom Direct Offer!

If you wish to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument send us only \$1.00 after the free trial. Pay the balance on the easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it—a \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this brand new style outfit—the Diamond Stylus reproducer, the musical quality—the same Diamond Amberol Records—all the musical results of the highest priced outfits—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on *easiest monthly terms*. Convince yourself—a free trial first. No money down, no C.O.D., not one cent to pay unless *you choose* to keep the instrument.

A Happy Home

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found only in a real home. And by a *real home* I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy and united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer. It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement—yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home.



Such a variety of entertainment! Hear the latest up-to-date song hits of the big cities. Laugh until the tears stream down your face and your sides ache from laughing at the funniest of funny minstrel shows. Hear the grand old church hymns, the majestic choirs sing the famous anthems just as they sing them in the cathedrals of Europe. Hear the pealing organs, the crashing brass bands, the waltzes, the two-steps, the solos, duets and quartettes. You will sit awestricken at the wonderful grand operas as sung by the world's greatest singers. You will be moved by the tender, sweet harmony of quartettes singing those old melodies that you have heard all your life. Take your choice of any kind of entertainment. All will be yours with the Edison in your home. **Send the coupon today.**

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